

U.N. Golan session expected Friday

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 25 (R) — An emergency special session of the General Assembly on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights is expected to open on Friday, Ambassador Hazem Nusseibeh of Jordan said today. It was expected to last about a week. Arab and other states are pressing for the session, following last Wednesday's United States veto of a Security Council resolution invoking sanctions against Israel for its decision last month extending Israeli law to the Syrian territory occupied in the 1967 war. Mr. Nusseibeh told Reuters he expected the council to meet on Wednesday to begin debating a resolution calling for an emergency meeting of the assembly. The council would probably vote the following day and, in accordance with the rules, the assembly would be convened within 24 hours.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 7, Number 1870

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 26, 1982 — RABIA AWWAL 30, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Valley TV link starts tests this month

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (Petra) — Jordan Television will begin at the end of this month test transmissions in the Jordan Valley area. The newly-completed Jordan Valley television project will enable the area's residents to view television clearly on both channels 3 and 6.

The project, with a total cost of JD 1.2 million, included the installation of a microwave link from the Suweilah transmission station to Nabi Yusha station in Salt, and then to the Deir Alla station. The link is capable of carrying transmissions in both channels, and can also transmit any event or occasion in the Jordan Valley live to other areas of the country.

The project also included the installation of three transmitters — at Deir Alla, South Shuneh and North Shuneh. Each station has one transmitter for each channel, with an effective radiating power (ERP) of one kilowatt.

Iraqi oil experts due in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — A delegation of experts representing the Iraqi national oil company will arrive here this week at the invitation of the Natural Resources Authority, which will benefit from their experience in prospecting for oil in Jordan.

Mitterrand to visit Israel March 3-5

PARIS, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — President Francois Mitterrand will pay an official visit to Israel March 3-5, his Elysee Palace office announced today. As a gesture of protest, planning for the visit was delayed for a period when Israel announced its effective annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Begin back in office

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin returned to his office today for the first time since breaking his thigh two months ago.

Mr. Begin, 68, moved about with the help of an orthopaedic walker which he said would be needed for the next few weeks.

He told reporters that he would work only a half day today and resume his normal full routine next week.

Mr. Begin slipped and broke his thigh at his home on Nov. 26.

Israeli soldiers to pay for costs of military

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Soldiers in Israel's permanent army are to donate a day's pay each month for the next three months to help defray Israel's military expenses.

The donations are voluntary, but any army employee who refuses to pay must fill out a form for the military paymaster's office.

The campaign was initiated by the chief of staff, Lt.-Gen. Raphael Eitan, to save several military projects, including development of new weapons, from budget cuts.

An Israeli spokesman said donations totalling more than 200 million shekels (\$12.5 million) have been collected from soldiers, civilians and businesses.

Defected Soviet ballet dancer gets Austrian citizenship

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Vienna Mayor Leopold Graf in a city hall ceremony today presented Soviet-born ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev with Austrian citizenship papers. The citizenship had been awarded to the stateless Nureyev a few weeks ago.

He was stripped of his Soviet citizenship after defecting to the West in 1961.

Mr. Nureyev came for the ceremony from Paris where he is currently dancing a three-part Diaghilev programme.

Egyptian-Soviet relations move toward normalisation

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Egyptian-Soviet relations, at an all-time low after the expulsion of top Soviet diplomats and hundreds of advisers last September, appeared to be moving toward normal Monday with the announcement that 66 Soviet technicians are returning.

The return of the advisers was the most concrete sign yet of improving relations between Moscow and Cairo under President Hosni Mubarak, but there have been other signals such as Cairo's approval of an increase in the Soviet embassy staff and plans to increase trade.

A foreign ministry spokesman told the Associated Press the experts would be working at the iron and steel factory south of Cairo at Helwan, the High Dam at Aswan and an aluminium plant at Naga Hamadi in southern Egypt—all projects built with Soviet aid in the 1960s.

Reached by telephone, Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said the 66 Soviets would be installing equipment at the industrial sites, and would return to the Soviet Union once their contracts expired. He did not say when the advisers would arrive or how long their contracts were.

American and French technicians also are doing studies on the feasibility of upgrading the High Dam, which officials say provided 65 per cent of Egypt's power.

Asked when Egypt would restore normal relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Ali replied: "Not in the near future."

Egyptian diplomatic sources said the return of the technicians was requested by the government-owned industrial projects involved.

"The Soviet technicians were helpful, and there is no harm in admitting that," said one source.

The late President Anwar Sadat expelled Moscow's ambassador and six top diplomats last Sept. 15, accusing them of contributing to Muslim-Christian strife in Egypt. He also expelled 700 Soviet technicians, according to the semi-official

press, sending Egyptian-Soviet relations plunging to their lowest point since he ejected 17,000 military advisers in 1972.

Egyptian diplomatic sources said Cairo recently approved the addition of two Soviet diplomats to the 32-man staff here. The sources expressed confidence Moscow would not object to Egypt increasing its staff in Moscow, although it has not done so.

In Moscow, an Egyptian commercial officer said a trade delegation led by Commerce Minister Mahmoud Atief was expected to sign within days an agreement raising Egyptian-Soviet trade 18-30 per cent this year.

Last year, the Soviet Union exported \$251.58 million in goods to Egypt, and Egypt sold the Soviets goods worth \$285.74 million.

Egyptian diplomats conceded these moves might be leading to normal relations between Moscow and Cairo.

In an interview with a West German magazine published last Sunday, President Mubarak said a new exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Moscow was "inevitable, in principle."

But Mr. Mubarak, who has repeatedly stressed Egypt's commitment to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David peace accords with Israel, said he did not see a role for the Soviets in the search for peace, in the near future.

The president meanwhile was preparing to receive U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig next Thursday and to travel to Washington and several European capitals Jan. 30.

Mr. Haig recently has been attempting to rally Western opinion against the Soviet Union for its alleged role in the imposition of martial law in Poland.

"The return of the Soviets has no relation to the visit the president is to make abroad," said an Egyptian diplomat. "Egypt is not playing East against West as some may be led to deduce."

Egypt-Libya patch-up 'imminent'

KUWAIT, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Libya is imminent following top-level contacts between the two countries, a high-ranking Egyptian official was quoted today as saying.

"The step will catch Arab and world quarters by surprise," the unidentified official was quoted by

the Kuwait newspaper Al Seyassah.

The report said that contacts for the normalisation of Cairo-Tripoli relations were being undertaken by a well-known Egyptian personality who had a prominent role in the first years of the late President Anwar Sadat and who maintains close relations with the Lib-

yan government.

It said the person in question, whom it indicated was journalist Mohammed Hassanem Heikal, met recently with President Hosni Mubarak on the issue.

Al Seyassah said that Libya was taking all necessary steps for withdrawal of its forces from Chad and the Sudanese-Libyan frontier as one of the conditions stipulated by Egypt. Furthermore, Tripoli has decided to stop media propaganda against Cairo, it added.

The newspaper predicted the collapse of the so-called Arab Steadfastness Front, comprising Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, (PLO), after the expected Egypt-Libya fence mending.

Egypt and Libya have been at logger-heads since 1983. The two countries fought a mini-war in 1977 and have been maintaining a state of alert on their common borders since then.

Malaysian king renews support for Arab cause

BAHRAIN, Jan. 25 (R) — King Ahmad Shah of Malaysia today backed Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan during talks with King Khalid in Riyadh, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

It quoted a Saudi spokesman as saying the talks, which were held in Riyadh on the second day of an eight-day visit by the Malaysian head of state, focused on the close bilateral ties between the two countries. He did not elaborate.

The spokesman said King Ahmad Shah reiterated Malaysia's backing for the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict and supported the eight-point plan which was announced last August.

The two leaders also discussed ways of consolidating co-operation between Islamic countries in the framework of the Jeddah-based 40-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

OIC to meet in June

Foreign ministers of the OIC

will hold their annual meeting in Niamey, Niger, in June, an OIC spokesman said in Bahrain.

The date had not yet been fixed but was likely to be early in the month, the spokesman said from the organisation's headquarters in Jeddah.

The ministers last met in Baghdad, last June.

Syria blasts France for abstention on Golan resolution

DAMASCUS, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin today accused France of violating the Gaullist era neutrality on the Middle East conflict by abstaining from voting on a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against Israel for the Zionist state's effective annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

The newspaper described as "weak and illogical" a defence of

the abstention made by French Foreign Minister Claude Chirac in an interview published by the English-language Lebanese magazine Monday Morning.

Mr. Chirac was quoted as saying the U.N. Charter reserved sanctions for cases of "direct threat to world peace" and France did not consider Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights as a threat to world peace.

Jordan repeats bomb charge against Syria

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — Jordan today reiterated its charge implicating a Syrian diplomat in a bomb blast here two weeks ago which wounded six persons.

An official statement issued by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, affirmed that Third Secretary Hisham Mustafa Kumbur of the Syrian embassy here was in fact connected with the blast, on Jan. 11 in a grocery store.

The statement was issued in reply to a Syrian News Agency (SANA) dispatch today denying Mr. Kumbur's involvement and alleging that the Jordanian security authorities were responsible for "fabricating" the incident at the Cinderella grocery store in Jabal Amman's First Circle area.

The statement remarked that the report by the Syrian news agency came 11 days after the Jordanian authorities unveiled the incident, its objectives and perpetrators, as well as the involvement of Mr. Kumbur, who left Amman after the incident.

It added that Mr. Kumbur, in taking his position as third secretary at the Syrian embassy in Amman, had replaced intelligence officer Ghayyaf Al Zubayhi, who it said participated in the assassination of Syrian national Abdul Wahhab Al Bakri in an Amman street in the summer of 1980.

Canada offers Kuwait reactors

KUWAIT, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde said today his country was prepared to supply Kuwait and other Gulf states with nuclear reactors and emphasised his government was not placing any impediments to the transfer of Canadian technology to Third World countries.

"Canada is prepared to supply Kuwait with four nuclear reactors for peaceful uses of nuclear energy," Mr. Lalonde told a press conference.

Asked about his government's possible reaction towards an expected outcry if Canada decides to cooperate with the Arab World in the field of energy, Mr. Lalonde replied, "I do not anticipate any major row."

"The transfer of nuclear technology from Canada to other countries is not attached to any strings," he added.

He said he discussed during his talks here with Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah a Canadian offer to sell Kuwait nuclear reactors and assist the Gulf state in the field of oil and gas exploration technology.

Mr. Lalonde welcomed Kuwaiti investments in Canada, saying that "Canada would need a total of 400 billion dollars over the coming 20 years and the amount cannot be raised locally."

Syria blasts France for abstention on Golan resolution

"This position confirms (French President Francois) Mitterrand's France has deviated from the neutral policy (in the Middle East) that was formulated by its late President Charles de Gaulle," Tishrin said.

Newspapers in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states have been outspokenly critical of the five nations that abstained from voting for sanctions in last week's

To fend off external threats Saudis urge collective defence pact for Gulf

RIYADH, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia today urged the oil-rich states of the Gulf region to institute collective defence arrangements against external threats.

The Saudi behest came in an inaugural speech by the Defence Minister, Prince Sultan, at the defence ministers conference of the six-state Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), underway here.

"Security and stability in the (Gulf) region is the collective responsibility borne by all (GCC) member states," Prince Sultan told the opening session.

"In addition, changing international and regional conditions compel us today—more than any time in the past—to pool our resources and coordinate... in laying down the groundwork for collective action capable of safeguarding our sovereignty and sparing the Gulf the danger of international conflicts, which do not serve the real interests of the region's peoples," he said.

He voiced hopes that the defence ministers will be able to produce measures "to defend ourselves against all sources of danger and keep the Gulf free from conflict and sedition."

Prince Sultan made no direct reference to Iran, accused by the GCC states in recent weeks of actively instigating subversion in the Arab states of the Gulf region, mainly among Shi'ite Muslim

'Site emergency' at U.S. N-plant

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — A "site emergency" was declared today at the Ginna nuclear power plant in Ontario, New York, after a steam tube ruptured in a primary cooling system releasing radioactive steam into the atmosphere, a federal official said. The plant, located about 29 kilometres northwest of Rochester, was shut down by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Spokesman Gary Sanborn said. There is "no danger to the public at this time," said Mr. Richard Sullivan, spokesman for the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, which operates the plant. A "site emergency" declaration is the second highest in NRC classification. The most serious is a general emergency. "There are indications of a leak from the primary system to a secondary system in a steam generator tube," said Ms. Sue Gagner of the NRC's Washington office.

minorities in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

He said: "the strength of the sons of the Gulf is not at all a bloc against anybody or a regional force preoccupied with itself or removed from the Arab and Islamic causes," he said.

The GCC—of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman—was launched by a summit conference in Abu Dhabi last May as a framework for economic coordination and joint defence.

Prince Sultan's address coincided with a note of caution issued in Tehran by Iranian President Ali Khamenei to the Gulf countries to "stop stirring up the calm."

The Iranian leader was quoted by the state-run Tehran Radio as insisting that the Iranian revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini would not tolerate any Gulf power assuming the role of regional gendarme.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran has never wanted to be the gendarme of the (Gulf) region, but we remain the strongest regime in the area and anyone's claim to be the

gendarme of the Gulf is nothing but an empty boast," the radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying.

In an apparent reference to the GCC defence ministers conference, Mr. Khamenei cautioned the Gulf countries "who think they have a mission to weaken our regime, that we are stronger than you."

The defence ministers conference and the statements in Iran and here came amid a torrent of editorials demanding collective military arrangements to counter the menace of revolutionary Iran.

The government-guided newspaper Al Yom called for a "rapid deployment Gulf strike force" to deal with all attempts at disturbing stability in the region.

"The Iranian regime is irritated by security arrangements between the Gulf states, because they deny them (Iranians) the opportunity for infiltrating the Gulf," Al Yom said. "This is a regime based on destruction with no belief whatever in such things as dialogue or conciliation."

Relations between the Gulf states and Iran took a new turn for the worse last month, when Bahrain deplored the Tehran leaders for instigating saboteurs to topple the regime in the island state.

PLO raps Kirkpatrick for 'hostile' statements

BEIRUT, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation accused U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick on Monday of issuing statements "hostile to the Palestinian people and to its sole legitimate representative."

The PLO statement also accused Mrs. Kirkpatrick of "interfering in the internal affairs of a permanent observer member of the United Nations, blindly supporting the Israeli aggressor and flagrantly violating the U.N. Charter."

The strongly worded protest was a reaction to remarks Mrs. Kirkpatrick made in an interview broadcast by Israel's state radio over the weekend. The American U.N. ambassador was quoted as saying the PLO was not the only representative of the Palestinians and that the Palestinian resistance movement has "participated in terrorist operations with help from the Soviet Union and Cuba."

"Mrs. Kirkpatrick should realise that the PLO fully represents the Palestinian people in all its venues of existence within and without the occupied territories whether the United States liked it or not," said the PLO statement, distributed in Beirut by the PLO-controlled Palestine News Agency (Wafa).

"Mrs. Kirkpatrick has to bear in mind too that the PLO is a full-

fledged member of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement, in addition to its status as a permanent observer at the United Nations and all its specialised agencies as well as its observer status at the Organisation of African Unity," the statement said.

It charged that Mrs. Kirkpatrick's remarks were a "further evidence of the conspiracy hatched by the United States for an Israeli military operation" against PLO strongholds in southern Lebanon.

Senior PLO aides have been warning that Israel would soon break a six-month-old ceasefire and stage a massive invasion of southern Lebanon, which is the PLO's main power base in the Middle East.

The area has been relatively calm since the United States and the United Nations worked out the July 24 standstill that halted 15 days of massive Israeli-PLO warfare.

Numeiri sacks ruling party's top leadership

KHARTOUM, Jan. 25 (R) — President Jaafar Numeiri has sacked the top leadership of his ruling Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) and promised a sweeping review of the way the country's sole political party is run.

The shake-up followed rioting by students in Khartoum and other Sudanese towns earlier this month in protest against the government's economic austerity programme which involved big price rises.

President Numeiri, who has held together Africa's largest state for the past 12 years, today nominated a 41-man committee to carry out the review of the party and make recommendations on its reorganisation.

President Numeiri's decree published today dissolved the party's central committee and politburo and dismissed Secretary-General Abdul Magid Hamid Khalil. But Mr. Khalil stays on as the president's right-hand man in the government as vice-president and defence minister.

The president also indefinitely postponed a party congress to have taken place in Khartoum next month.

The official news agency SUNA said elections for a new SSU leadership would be held later.

Paris gets close to agreement on major contract with Algeria

French criticism mounts over gas deal with Moscow

PARIS, Jan. 25 (R) — France was close to agreement with Algeria on a major gas contract today but criticism was mounting over a similar French deal with the Soviet Union.

Industry sources said the state firm Gaz de France (GDF) was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach company, clearing the way for it to double supplies to about nine billion cubic metres per year.

Taken together, the new Algerian contract and the accord signed on Friday with the Soviet Union for supplies from a planned Siberian pipeline will ensure about 35 per cent of France's gas needs in the second half of this decade.

While the Algerian deal is expected to go through without controversy, the contract with Moscow has provoked condemnation from both right and left-wing critics who see it conflicting with France's attitude to events in Poland.

Jacques Chirac, re-elected this weekend as leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR party and effectively leader of France's opposition, said the socialists "no longer have the right to speak to the Poles about human rights and hope."

The 25-year contract, signed in the face of calls by the United States for reduced trade with the

Soviet Union, was attacked as inopportune by the French Trade Union Confederation (CFDT), the government's main union ally. "Without any doubt, this operation weakens the impact of the policy of France and its European partners towards the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," a senior CFDT official said.

The influential newspaper Le Monde said the agreement, under which France will receive an additional eight billion cubic metres of gas per year from 1984, would confirm for the Polish people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

The normally pro-socialist daily, Le Matin, pointed out the gas negotiations were opened in July, 1980, under former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

It was only hypocritical to criticise the timing of the contract once the principle of trading with the Soviet Union had been accepted, it said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own UDF grouping denounced the contract as a stab in the back for the independent Polish trade union Solidarity.

The administration of President Francois Mitterrand has been one of the most outspoken among the western allies in its condemnation of

martial law in Poland, and has said it held the Soviet Union responsible.

Political sources said Mr. Mitterrand and his ministers decided that France needed the Soviet gas for economic reasons and resolved to go ahead with the contract, while stressing that it had no bearing on France's overall position towards the Kremlin.

Critical press commentators suggested today that this was in the tradition of French governments since President Charles de Gaulle established the country's "privileged" relationship with Moscow over 20 years ago.

The sources said Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was expected to give a public explanation of the gas decision within the next few days.

In the only public comment so far by a member of government, Finance Minister Jacques Delors said last night the gas deal, which follows a similar contract between Moscow and West Germany last year, reflected France's desire to diversify its energy sources.

France is heavily dependent on oil and gas imports. At present half of its petroleum is supplied by Saudi Arabia. The government wants to increase gas usage and develop alternative domestic sources to reduce the proportion of oil imports in the

energy bill.

Total Algerian and Soviet gas imports will represent about 10 per cent of the country's energy needs in 1990, according to Gaz de France statistics.

The Siberian pipeline is also providing 4.5 billion francs (\$775 million) for French firms, mainly in the form of pumping stations and electronic surveillance equipment.

Washington has asked its European allies to review its technology sales to the Soviet Union, arguing that Moscow benefits militarily from such deals.

Gaz de France, which as part of the socialists' policy has handled negotiations with the Soviet Union directly, has not released details of the price France will pay for the new Soviet gas supplies.

These are expected to emerge after agreement on the price to be paid to Algeria. West Germany is reported to be paying the Soviets about \$4.75 per British thermal unit, the standard measure.

The Algerian price is expected to be set considerably higher but offset against an umbrella cooperation accord under which large construction contracts will go to French firms, industry sources said.

NATIONAL

Baghdad antibiotics plant planned

ACDIMA breaks new ground for Arab pharmaceutical industry

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman-based Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) signed last November a \$26 million contract with a consortium of Foster Wheeler Iberia and the Spanish firm Antibioticos for consultancy and technical advice in the construction of a projected antibiotics factory in Iraq.

The plant, whose overall cost is tentatively set at \$150 million, will, it is hoped, provide the Arab World with 50 per cent of its growing need for antibiotics. The multifaceted project — comprising fermentation, synthesis and formulation units — is expected to start production by the beginning of 1984.

ACDIMA Director General Hashim Dhahir told the Jordan Times: "The project will be an 'A-to-Z' one, since it will utilise a grass-roots method in which bacterial strains will be allowed to grow in suitable media." Dr. Dhahir did not give details of the process. "We consider the process a closed technology," he said. The fermentation process makes the planned factory unique in the Arab World.

Under the contract signed last year, Foster Wheeler will undertake the engineering work, and supervise the design specification and implementation of the plant. Antibioticos, a specialised antibiotics firm, will assist Foster Wheeler by providing it with specifications for the machinery, equipment and engineering process. The Spanish firm will also supply

the Iraqi plant with the technical know-how and training of personnel for production.

According to Dr. Dhahir, the plant is expected to produce 370 tonnes a year of penicillin, its semi-synthetic derivatives, tetracycline and erythromycin.

Dr. Dhahir said a third party will be recruited in the near future to undertake the construction of the plant. "Tenders will be floated as soon as Foster Wheeler submits the first report on the plant," he said.

The projected plant, to be run by a firm called the Arab Company for Antibiotics Industries (ACAI), will accelerate as soon as the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council gives its approval. However, Dr. Dhahir said, everything is in its final stages now, and the plant will be built on an already expropriated 100,000 square-metre area 30 kilometres from the centre of Baghdad.

ACDIMA has initiated several pan-Arab projects since its inception in 1976. It holds 25 per cent of the capital of a 56-million pharmaceutical plant in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti government holds 35 per cent and the other 40 per cent have been put up for public subscription. Dr. Dhahir said. Work on the plant has just started, and production is expected to start by 1983. Dr. Dhahir said that the Kuwaiti plant will also help meet the needs of the Arab World for pharmaceuticals.

Another project, which is still in its initial stages, provides for the construction of a pharmaceutical glass factory in Syria, also a unique one in the Arab World. Dr. Dhahir said that the plant will provide

the Arab states with their needs of pharmaceutical glassware. He said that ACDIMA holds 25 per cent of the plant's capital, and the Syrian government holds 35 per cent. Thirty per cent is expected to be bought by Islamic and development banks, and the rest will be for public subscription.

Dr. Dhahir added that the plant, whose cost is set at \$80 million, will soon be put out for tender. "But a special committee comprising the Syrian government and ACDIMA representatives will meet to look into proposals and decide on the consultants," he said.

ACDIMA also holds 20 per cent of the shares in a plant in Jeddah, designed to manufacture intravenous solutions. The plant will be producing by the end of 1982, Dr. Dhahir said.

The company's five-year plan (1981-1985) envisages investigation and exploration of the possibility of using petrochemicals to extract raw materials which in turn would be used in the drug industry. Dr. Dhahir said that, at present, the company is collaborating with the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the Arab Company for Petrochemical Investment. "When we come to a solid conclusion we will carry out a feasibility study and we will implement the project if it proves feasible," he said.

Dr. Dhahir added that another project under way is a feasibility study for the production of veterinary drugs. Although the project is still in its initial stages, the most probable site of the plant will be Jordan, he said.

The feasibility study for the pro-

ject has been the first one ACDIMA has run without foreign assistance and know-how. "We will be able to decide on its implementation by mid-1982," Dr. Dhahir said.

One definite project will be the construction of a plant for disposable syringes in Libya. Dr. Dhahir said. He added that after investigating the market, the company has found that the production of disposable syringes would be very feasible. "We are contemplating other plants of the same nature in Muscat," he said.

ACDIMA, which counts 15 Arab states among its members, has a capital set at 60 million Kuwaiti dinars. Although Arab governments own its equity "the company is free of any political strings, which has helped it in pursuing its aims," Dr. Dhahir said.

The company's main objectives are to produce pharmaceuticals and drugs for consumption in the lucrative Arab markets, to carry out studies and research as well as to market products related to the company.

ACDIMA technical adviser Ibrahim Hussein told the Jordan Times that the products would be mainly marketed in the Arab World. "But we might expand in the future," he said.

Dr. Hussein pointed out that the inception of ACDIMA has been a good idea, because it prevents duplication of efforts, especially in the drug industry and pharmaceutical production. "In the long run, we will be providing Arabs with technical know-how and we will come to a stage when our people will not rely on foreign assistance any more," he predicted.

Turath Centre produces attractive calendar

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

Only two months after establishing a small screen printing department, the Turath Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh has managed to produce an attractive and original wall calendar for 1982.

Printed on narrow beige lengths of fabric are the names and days of the months written in Arabic, while the original Arabic numerals those adopted by the West — are used for the dates. The calendar is decorated with blue and red crosses, closely resembling traditional embroidery patterns. The calendar's design thus fulfills the main aim of the centre — the promotion of Jordan's national heritage by the development of the traditional designs into simpler ones for better marketing.

The idea for the Turath Centre began a year ago when Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti and Jordanian artist Samia Zaru saw the need for an establishment that would give employment to many women — and men — in their own homes and act as a means for making the public appreciate, and be more aware of, local traditions and handicrafts.

But before either of these goals could be achieved, the two women realised that in order for these families to make the goods at home, they would first need some training.

"This training would start in the centre's workshops," Mrs. Zaru explained, "with a few individuals learning about such things as costume design, weaving, embroidery and the manufacture of small traditional artifacts like dolls, cushions, guest towels, wall hangings and tapestries." These trained

people would then "go and start similar workshops in the villages," and so train the local families, she said.

After training, each productive family would be given a certificate and they would then become active members of the Turath Centre. At present the centre, which is financed by the Ministry of Social Development, has only established fully a design studio, where two full-time graphic artists are employed with a further two on commission, and a sewing section which is run by three experienced women.

Mrs. Zaru is the art consultant and it is from this energetic lady that most of the ideas for the centre spring. On her broad instructions, the artists design not only costumes based on traditional dresses but exclusive emblems and motifs in traditional designs for letterheads, table napkins, T-shirts, tissue paper boxes and, of course, calendars, to mention but a few.

The costume designs go along to the sewing room where they are made into practical designs by the women who take into consideration traditional colours, techniques, equipment, materials and patterns. After they have been tried and tested in the centre, these prototype designs will be sent out to the women in the villages along with all the fabric, thread and details of technique necessary for their production. The final products, mostly in the traditional dishdasha style, range from printed beachwear to dresses for women and children, which are either half-printed or half-embroidered or are decorated, sometimes with attractive traditional applique work or with patches of old embroidery and coins. Because the actual handwork of the pieces is kept to a minimum, the prices of the dresses are very reasonable, starting around JD 10. The price increases in

proportion to the amount of embroidery work on the dress.

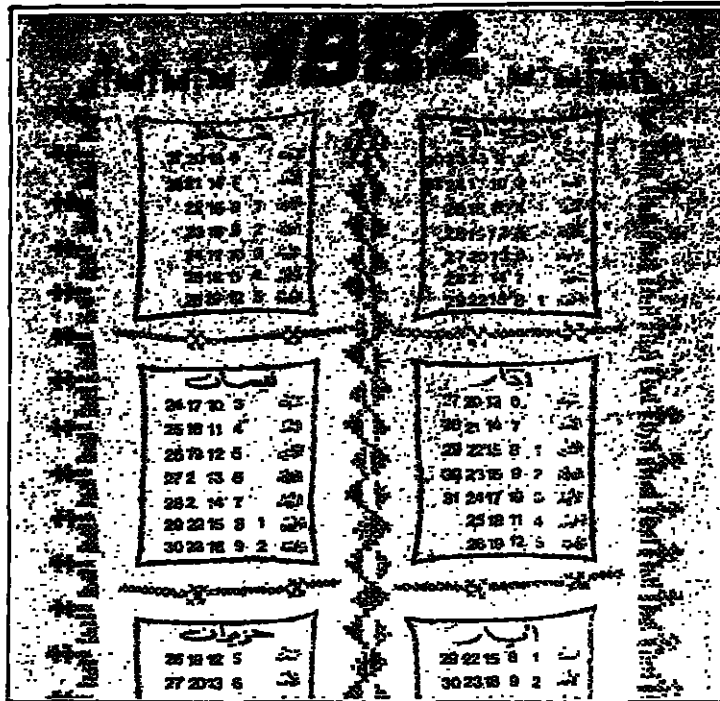
The last batch of dresses made at the centre were sold very quickly at last year's Jerash Festival — a fact which emphasises not only the value for money these dresses represent, but their attractiveness and popularity. Once the stocks have been replenished and enough samples of all the goods have been made, Amman's commercial sector will be invited to view them and place orders. This will give the administrators at the centre an idea of the amount of goods needed and thus how many people in the villages will be required to produce them.

Once production is under way, a quality control department will be established to check the cleanliness of the finishes and maintain the correct standard. It is hoped that the goods will not only be sold to the locals and to the country's tourists, but that they will also be exported for sale abroad.

Other projects at the centre include the establishment of a pottery and straw weaving workshop; the documentation of all the traditional, the modern and the inspired costume designs, with details of techniques and materials involved; and finally the publication of booklets about traditional handicrafts for the country's schoolchildren.

The screen printing department is still in its early stages but it has already made it possible for the centre to produce the traditional designs in a method much less time-consuming and expensive than embroidery. The team had to learn about the printing techniques for themselves, but this has not stopped them from going on to produce an original idea that will make the actual work of embroidery faster, easier and cheaper.

The calendars can be bought from the centre's premises (opposite Le Cesar in Jabal Luweibdeh) for JD 2.



Detail of the Turath Centre's printed 1982 wall calendar

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NATIONAL

Anani meets UAE heir, talks with counterpart

ABU DHABI, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Heir-Apparent and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Khalifa bin Zayed received here today Jordanian Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Dr. Anani said after the meeting, which was attended by UAE Labour and Social Affairs Minister Saif Al Jarawan, that they discussed ways to enhance cooperation between the two countries in labour affairs.

Dr. Anani added that Sheikh Khalifa asserted the significance of strengthening cooperation and coordinating work between the two countries by bilateral agreements. He also asserted the significance of cooperation in vocational training and the exchange of labour expertise, Dr. Anani said.

A session of talks was held this evening between a UAE delegation under Mr. Jarawan and the Jordanian side under Dr. Anani. During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation between the two countries in labour affairs, and ways to strengthen these relations. The two sides also agreed to study a draft agreement for cooperation between the two countries to attract Jordanian manpower to the UAE.

Dr. Anani arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha yesterday for a three-day visit to the UAE as a part of a tour he is making of Gulf countries.

Planned accident alarm system contributions total JD 219,500

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (Petra) — The Association of Banks in Jordan has contributed JD 100,000, the Industrial Development Bank JD 50,000, and the Elba House company JD 50,000 to a Civil Defence Directorate project for a wireless early accident alarm system, bringing the total of contributions for

this project to JD 219,500, a directorate spokesman said today.

The Jordan-French Insurance Company has contributed JD 7,000, the Jordan Insurance Company JD 5,000, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company JD 5,000, the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company JD 1,000, the Jordan Plastic Company JD 1,000 and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, JD 500.

The aim of the project, for which bids have been invited from international firms, is to link offices and plants to the Civil Defence Directorate with modern telecommunications equipment, to allow rapid response to fire and accident alarms.

Meanwhile, the directorate announced that there were 93 reported fires in Jerash last year. Civil Defence officials said that these fires resulted from negligence on the part of citizens, particularly during outings in forests and when they clear their lands and burn wild weeds and trees.

The same officials added that other emergency calls in the town totalled 30, including car accidents caused by negligence, speed and reckless overtaking.

Door still open for June rally, organisers say

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (Petra) — The Royal Automobile Club, in cooperation with the Amman Marriott Hotel, will organise the Jordan International Rally on June 3. Participants in the race, which will be organised in Jordan for the first time, will cover 1,600 kilometres.

The 50 participants so far registered in the rally come from Jordan and other Arab and foreign countries.

The distance will be covered in 30 stages, many including rough desert roads, according to the procedures set by international bodies which organise such rallies.

King cables Indian leader

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein today sent Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy a cable of congratulations on the anniversary of the declaration of the Indian republic.

In his name and on behalf of the Jordanian people, King Hussein wished Mr. Reddy and the friendly people of India increasing progress and prosperity.



Indian diplomat praises close Indo-Jordanian ties

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — Tuesday, Jan. 26 is the 32nd anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of India. On this occasion Indian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Syed Murtuza Hasan issued the following statement, which he will also read on Jordan Television tomorrow:

India celebrates today the 32nd anniversary of its Republic Day. After long colonial rule India achieved independence in 1947, and became a democratic republic in January 1950.

There are strong traditional and historical ties between Jordan and India. As developing countries Jordan and India have common interests in economic progress, and a desire to foster close cooperation in all fields on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. I am very happy to say that the relationship between Jordan and India has been extremely cordial.

A large number of Jordanian students are pursuing their studies in Indian universities and Indian institutions. On this side a large number of Indian workers — technicians, nurses, etc. are working at various places in Jordan.

As regards trade and commerce there is considerable scope for increasing and strengthening Indo-Jordanian trade relations. India imports the bulk of Jordanian phosphate exports and it can supply engineering goods, tea, textiles of very fine quality, cement, cardamom, coffee and the like. In fact considerable quantity of cardamom is now being exported to Jordan. I am sure that the day is not far off when Indo-Jordanian trade will be substantial.

India has always supported and stood by the Arab cause, including the restoration of the established rights of the Palestinian people. India's support for the Palestinian people goes back to pre-independence days, when Indian national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru spoke out against the injustice done to the Palestinians. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reaffirmed India's total opposition to Israel's attempt to make Jerusalem its capital.

A perceptible new warmth now characterises India's relations with the Arab World, which has appreciated the initiative taken by the government of Mrs. Gandhi to



Syed Hasan

foster closer political and economic relations with countries in the region. The decision of the government of India to accord full diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was warmly welcomed by our Arab friends. This is a clear demonstration of India's consistent, steadfast and sincere support of the Palestinian cause. India has continued to affirm its principled stand in favour of the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories.

Under the wise and dynamic leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, I am sure the existing friendly and cordial relations between the two countries will be strengthened further.

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Municipalities law source of lively debate

NCC approves loan agreements, discusses frost and draft laws

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) met today under NCC Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet ministers attending.

At the beginning of the session, NCC Member Sultan Al 'Udwan called on the government to compensate farmers whose crops had been damaged by frost in the Jordan Valley. In reply, Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin said the ministry had made in the damaged areas differed very little from a report submitted by the farmers' association on the damage.

The NCC then approved the recommendations of the financial and administrative committee concerning the ratification of a loan agreement for the industrial port project in Aqaba, between the Saudi Development Fund and the Jordanian government; a loan agreement for the fourth power project between Jordan and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and an amendment to the loan agreement for the Amman water and sewerage project between the Saudi Development Fund and the Jordanian government.

Afterwards, the NCC held an extended discussion of the draft municipalities law for 1982. The articles of the law involve expansion or narrowing of municipality boundaries, and the conditions for election and nomination of village councils. The law grants the right to vote to ev-

ryone over the age of 19, male or female, who is a resident of the concerned municipality area and has paid all taxes, duties and fees due. The law also specifies the provisions related to nomination to membership of the village councils.

Some controversy arose when members of the NCC disagreed on municipal elections. According to the present law, a municipal council is elected by the public while the mayor is appointed by the central government. Some members stressed their belief that, if elections were to be democratic, the mayor should also be elected by the public.

NCC Member Raouf Rawabdeh said, "We ask for a fundamental change in the current law. As long as the government appoints the mayor, the public will feel resentful in a way; while if we leave his election to the public,

this will demonstrate a more democratic approach."

Dr. Rawabdeh added that the Jordanian public should be given the right to elect mayors. "Why do we not train our people to elect fully-qualified and reliable people?" he asked.

Prime Minister Badran replied that it is difficult to decide which electoral procedure is better. He said, "We do not want our municipal elections to turn into political competitions, because a municipal council renders services

to the public above all."

Mr. Badran said that the procedure followed at present is better, "because it stops lots of additional worries."

Another heated debate arose when NCC members discussed whether a municipal council should be given the right to expand its boundaries.

The NCC postponed discussion of the law to a later session in order to have enough time for further study.

Australians hear of M.E. issues

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (J.T.) — An Australian parliamentary delegation of the opposition Labour Party arrived in Amman this afternoon via Ramtha, for a three-day visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour. The delegation includes Sen. Henry Sibra, Mr.

Clyde Holding and Mr. Kim Beazley.

The visitors met this evening with members of the World Affairs Council at the council's premises. Council President Abdul Salam Al Majali gave them a detailed explanation of the history of the Palestine issue and the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Dr. Majali also explained the humanitarian measures of the Israeli occupation authorities, including the confiscation of land, the expulsion of the Arab residents from their homeland and rejection of endeavours to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East. He said the West's continued support of Israel has enabled it to continue its occupation of Arab lands, and encouraged it gradually to annex Arab lands.

Dr. Majali also spoke about the Iraqi-Iranian war. He reviewed the history of the war and asserted that the war was imposed on Iraq.

NRA chief back from France; German geology official arrives

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (Petra) — Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Director General Yousef Al Nimry returned to Amman from France today after representing Jordan in the three-day meetings of the consultative council of the international institute for training in water management.

Mr. Nimry said the council approved the programme of the institute to serve the developing countries in the Arab area and in Africa. He said the programme in-

cludes nine training courses on water management.

Meanwhile, the head of the West German department of geological survey and natural resources arrived in Amman today for a four-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the NRA. He will discuss with NRA officials mining and geological projects in Jordan, with special emphasis on future studies of the exploitation of oil shale.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* Wozzek, a film in colour by Joachim Hess, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

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Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered rain, and winds southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with a probability of scattered rain; northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	13
Aqaba	4	19
Deserts	5	13
Jordan Valley	12	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 73 per cent, Aqaba 60 per cent.

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Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays

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Sufism, eye of the heart

By Rahmatullah, an authority on Islamic mysticism. A British citizen (born in the Indian sub-continent) he is the author of a number of specialized articles on aspects of Islamic philosophy.

Islam is not only a religion, a social system and a form of culture. It is also a deep mystical tradition that has developed over the last fourteen centuries.

Muslim gnoseology distinguishes four forms of knowledge accessible to man which, according to the VII/13th century Persian Shi'ite philosopher Nasir ad-Din at-Tusi, are symbolised by four liquids. The first is sensory perception of the phenomenal world acquired through the five senses of the body and the reasoning faculty of the mind; this is what we call science. It is symbolised by water, which is a clear liquid and easy to assimilate.

The second is intuitive knowledge acquired through the mind's imaginative faculty; this is the realm of art, literature and philosophy in the usual sense of the word, i.e. speculative thought. It is symbolised by milk, which is a more nourishing drink.

The third form of knowledge is the objective study of the supra-sensory experience of prophets and mystics and of their teaching; this is philosophy in the etymological sense of the word, i.e. love for divine wisdom (*theosophia, hikmat ilahiyah*). It is symbolised by honey.

The fourth kind of knowledge is direct experience of supra-sensory reality acquired without the intermediary of the physical or mental faculties through the development of man's potential powers of spiritual perception: it is revelation, divine inspiration or the mystic dream. It is symbolised by wine, which transports the drinker to the depths of himself.

A century later Umar Ibn al-Farid, the greatest Arab mystic poet, wrote in his poem *In Praise of this wine*:

We drank to the memory of the Beloved a wine which enraptured us before the vine was created.

He who has lived on this earth without rapture has not really lived, and he who has not died from his rapture is devoid of reason.

Thus the Qur'an, the word of God enunciated by the Prophet, and the *Hadith*, or "sayings" of Muhammad handed down by his companions, constitute the main source of mystical meditation in Islam. Particular attention is given to those verses of the Qur'an which are of a symbolic nature: the Book itself encourages this: God gives parables to men so that they may take heed." (XIV: 25)

Among the Prophet's *Hadith* are some in which God speaks in the first person. Because of this they are called *quds* (holy). One of the most frequently quoted says: "I was a hidden Treasure, and I wished to be known; so I created the world". These inspired words have been the object of special study by lovers of wisdom.

Mystical meditation also draws from the almost inexhaustible corpus of writing and sayings by Muslim mystics which has grown up in all parts of the Islamic world. Some of them were prolific writers and produced monumental works. This was the case of Muhyiddin Ibn al-Arabi (born in Andalusia, died in Damascus in 637 AH/1240 AD). Shortly before his death he drew up a list of his 270 works, the longest of which, *Mawlawi*, comprises 560 chapters.

The *Madhawi* of Jhal al-Din Rumi (born in Balkh, died in Konya in 672 AH/1273 AD) is a 45,000-line epic poem of profound wisdom and striking beauty. Rumi was the founder of the Mawlawi Sufi Order, better known in the West as the whirling dervishes. Two great Persian mystics, Farid al-Din 'Attar (VII/13th century) and Jami (IX/15th century) compiled biographical dictionaries and anthologies of the aphorisms of other Muslim mystics.

But it is mystical poetry that has had the greatest impact on the Muslim masses. At first it was written in Arabic, the religious and cultural language of Islam, but it gradually spread to other languages. Whether they wrote in Persian like Hafiz of Shiraz (VIII/14th century) or in Urdu like Khawaja Mir Dard (XII/18th century), all described their supra-sensory experience.

Last night, at sunset, I was freed from anguish; and in the darkness of the night, I received the Water of eternity.

(Hafiz)

Now, I can offer my doubts to plunder... For I have renounced myself, I have discarded the veil which covered my eyes. And I have achieved union with the Friend.

(Enare)

Whither, O Dard, has my heart cast its glance? Wherever I look, I see none but Thee.

(Dard)

The Muslim mystics have always had a universal outlook. Husain Ibn Mansur al-Hallaj, the IV/10th century mystic and martyr, sums it up very well when he writes: "I have pondered on the religious denominations, striving hard to understand them, and I consider them as one principle with many branches. Do not ask a man therefore to adopt one denomination rather than another, for that would divert him from the essential principle. It is the principle itself which must seek him out, for through the principle all greatness and all meanings become clear. Then will man understand".

In his Book *Uniting the Two Worlds*, the Ismaili philosopher-poet Nasir-i Khusraw, who lived in Persia in the VI/11th century, demonstrated the harmony between Greek philosophy and Islamic mysticism. Similarly, in the XI/17th century, prince Dara Shikoh, son of the Indian emperor Shah Jahan, and himself a mystic, asserted that, apart from a few superficial dif-

ferences of terminology, Sufism and the Advaita Vedanta (the philosophical system of Brahmanism) were fundamentally the same thing. It has been pointed out that one finds in Sufism tales relating to the Buddha, such as those on which Ibn Sina (Avicenna), the great V/11th century philosopher-physician of Central Asia, based his *Tale of Salaman and Absal*.

"We created man. We know the promptings of his soul, and are closer to him than the veil of his neck", God says in the Qur'an (L: 16). And one of the Prophet's *Hadith* quoted by the mystics says: "He who knows his soul knows his Lord". It is through the hidden depths of his being that man can hope to know supra-sensory reality. But such knowledge cannot be attained through the physical

heaven. It is the angelical world (*'alam al-malakut*) of the angel Gabriel. It is the spiritual centre, symbolised by the Ka'ba at Mecca and by the Rock of Jerusalem, towards which the aspiring mystic travels in order to accomplish his esoteric pilgrimage, the Great Pilgrimage. It is the Active Imagination or intellect contemplating the intelligible world. It is the throne of God. One of the Prophet's *Hadith* quoted by the mystics says: "My earth cannot contain me nor can my heavens, but the heart of my faithful servant can contain me".

The heart or the spiritual soul only reflects its own soul which is the Holy Spirit (*ruh al-quds*) or soul of the Soul. "The soul is concealed in the body, and thou art concealed in the soul," says Attar. "O soul of the Soul, thou art greater than everything and before everything. All is seen through thee, and thou art seen in all things".

The Holy Spirit is the Face of the Lord mentioned in the Qur'an (LV: 27), the beloved of the mystics, and the active intelligence of the philosophers. It is the divine nature (*fahur*) which conceals the divine essence (*haqiqat*) or divine abyss.

Ibn 'Arabi described his mystical dream in these words: "Active imagination achieved in me such strength that it showed me my mystical Beloved in a corporeal, objective, extra-mental form, as the Angel Gabriel appeared corporeally to the Prophet. At first I did not have the strength to gaze upon his Form. It spoke to

me: I would listen and understand... I never ceased to gaze upon this Form whether I was standing or seated, moving or at rest.

I saw my Lord with the Eye of the Heart, says Hallaj. "I asked: Who art Thou? He answered: Thou." For to the mystic only God really exists: any existence outside of him is as unreal as an image in a mirror. Amadou Hampate Ba, a disciple of Tyerno Bokar Saif Tal, a Muslim mystic of negro Africa, has expressed this very well: "Basically, there is only one existence: that of God. One letter: *alif* the first letter of the Arabic alphabet: one number: 'One'. Between microcosm and macrocosm there is therefore a fundamental unity of being (*wahdat al-wujud*) like the identity of substance between a drop of water and the ocean, as

real truth." Hallaj was beheaded in Baghdad in 309 AH/922 AD. Five centuries later, in distant Java, another Muslim mystic, Sjech Siti Djenaar, was to be executed for a similar pronouncement made in a state of ecstasy.

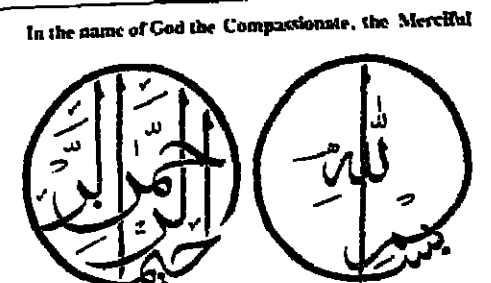
It was the famous VI/11th century theologian Abu Hamid al-Ghazali who restored mysticism to the mainstream of Islam. He relates in his autobiographical treatise how, after a spiritual crisis during which he doubted the truth of religion, he realised that mysticism was the best antidote against scepticism and constituted the loftiest aspect of religion. In his most famous work, *Vivification of the Religious Sciences*, he reminds the community of the mystical tendency which had marked Islam in the time of the Prophet and his companions.

First hand from those to whom they had been directly transmitted. The body of the Tradition soon swelled considerably. In some cases *Hadith* were invented to give credence to a particular view or doctrine, and in others, through an excess of piety, edifying sayings or moral teachings were falsely lent the authority of the Prophet's name.

Towards the second century of the 2Hijra, therefore, it became essential to authenticate each *Hadith* by establishing a chain of transmission beginning with the last authority and ending with the original authority, a task which developed into a discipline in its own right. Biographical studies were made of the people who figured in these chains of transmission in which their antecedents, ideas, doctrines and degrees of honesty were examined so as to allow an assessment to be made of the reliability of their words.

Thus every *Hadith* came to consist of two parts -- the

1400 years of Islam



In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful

after than everything and before everything. All is seen through thee, and thou art seen in all things".

The Holy Spirit is the Face of the Lord mentioned in the Qur'an (LV: 27), the beloved of the mystics, and the active intelligence of the philosophers. It is the divine nature (*fahur*) which conceals the divine essence (*haqiqat*) or divine abyss.

Ibn 'Arabi described his mystical dream in these words: "Active imagination achieved in me such strength that it showed me my mystical Beloved in a corporeal, objective, extra-mental form, as the Angel Gabriel appeared corporeally to the Prophet. At first I did not have the strength to gaze upon his Form. It spoke to

Omar Khayyam explained: The drop of water began to weep, because it had been separated from the Ocean.

The Ocean began to laugh, saying: "It is we who are all; Verily, there is no other God outside ourselves: And all that separates us is a single, almost invisible speck".

But the microcosm cannot claim to be the Macrocosm, any more than a drop of water can claim to be the ocean. Concern for maintaining the absolute transcendence of God, together with a fear of descent into pantheism, gave rise to the hostility of the exoteric authorities against the Muslim mystics. Because he had exclaimed while in ecstasy: "I am the

"On a certain night, after completing the Prayers and liturgical recitations ordained for the hours of night, I continued to meditate. And lo! deep in ecstasy, I had a vision. There was a lofty *Khanqah* (house of Sufis); it was open: I was myself within the *Khanqah*. Then suddenly I saw that the totality of the universe, in the structure it reveals, consists of light. Everything had become one colour, and all the atoms of beings, through their own mode of being and their specific character, proclaimed: "I am the Truth". I could not properly interpret the mode of being which made them utter this proclamation. When I had perceived this state in a vision, rapture and exaltation, an extraordinary longing and delight, welled up inside me. I wished to take flight in the air. I noticed that at my foot was something resembling a piece of wood which prevented me from taking my flight. Carried away with emotion, I stamped on the ground in every possible manner until this piece of wood came away. Like an arrow shooting from a bow, or rather with a hundred times more force, I rose and flew off. When I reached the first heaven, I saw that the moon had melted, and I passed through the moon. Then, returning from this state and from this absence, I came back to myself."

Shams Al-Din Lahiji (d. 911AH/1506 AD) is a Persian mystic known for his commentaries on a classic of Sufism, *The Mystic Rose Garden* by the great Persian mystic Mahmud Shabestari.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Deep conviction

AL RA'I: Stemming from Jordan's conviction in Arab unity, His Majesty King Hussein stressed the Jordanian people's support for the Bahraini people against the conspiracies aimed at undermining their country's stability and at sowing the seeds of strife among them. Jordan has always supported the Arab brothers against such conspiracies and plots.

Jordan, under the leadership of King Hussein, has proved its dedication to its pan-Arab commitment not as a slogan but through a deep understanding and belief that the establishment of Arab unity is the only way to achieve our pan-Arab goals and objectives.

Following the King's visit to Bahrain, Bahraini officials praised this Jordanian stand. They stressed that this Jordanian stand is the result of the King's wise leadership and the awareness of the Jordanian people.

Our enemies have fragmented our pan-Arab unity and thus they have been able to encroach on our lands, usurp our rights and escalate their aggression. This situation will go on as long as the Arab Nation is unable to mobilise its potentials and unite its action. The pan-Arab action is the strong foundation which can enable the nation to achieve its victory and rights.

All for one ...

AL DUSTOUR: When Bahrain declared that it discovered a group of saboteurs, Jordan hastened to denounce the criminal group and declare its support for Bahrain against anything that would harm Bahrain's Arabism and its firm and sound stand on our pan-Arab issues.

His Majesty King Hussein returned from Bahrain yesterday. King Hussein and His Highness Shaikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah held talks which centred on the developments in the Arabian Gulf situation and the challenges facing the Arab Nation. The King's visit to Bahrain is one of the series of contacts held between Jordan and Bahrain during which Jordan stood by Bahrain blessed march towards independence, progress and prosperity.

Iranian ambitions in Bahrain have been clear since the days of the Shah, but the wise Bahraini leadership has been able to transcend that and to achieve independence. During that time Jordan had the honour of standing by this sister country and of providing it with all the technical aid it required. This has been appreciated by our brothers and has led to the establishment of unique relations between the two countries.

Realising the threats facing Bahrain, Jordan has again declared its support for Bahrain and called for the establishment of Arab solidarity because international powers no longer hide their ambitions not only in Bahrain but in all of the Arabian Gulf where the enormous Arab economic strength lies.

Bahrain's progress and prosperity are praiseworthy and should be protected against any harm.

The Prophet's legacy

The *Sunna* (the word means customs, use and wont) comprises the deeds and utterances of the Prophet Muhammad and acts and saying to which he gave his unspoken approval during his ministry.

Second in authority only to the Qur'an, it consists essentially of the Prophet's commentaries on the Qur'an and of rules of conduct laid down for the entire Islamic community.

Known also as the *Hadith* (tradition of the Prophet), the *Sunna* was the source of a host of practical rules by which judges were guided during the earlier centuries of Islam before codifications of the corpus of Islamic law. Even today it continues to be a source of law in many countries which apply, whether wholly or in part, the *Shari'a*, or Holy Law of Islam.

Mohammad made a clear distinction between the Qur'an, the word of God dictated to him by the Angel Gabriel which could not be altered even in the slightest detail, and the inspiration which prompted him in his

daily life to words or acts approved by God. Sometimes a revelation would correct a decision made by the Prophet himself. The Prophet personally supervised the collation of the Qur'an, but not of the *Hadith*.

At first, the *Sunna* was handed down from memory by the companions of the Prophet. Some of them, like Abd'Allah Ibn Amr and Anas Ibn Malik, noted down the Prophet's words and actions during his lifetime. Others did so only after his death. Most of them, however, passed on their knowledge orally to their disciples. Sometimes, to resolve a legal or moral problem, a precedent would be sought in the life of the Prophet on which a decision could be based.

The early generations of Muslims felt the need to collate and authenticate the *Hadith* of the Prophet. Many "traditionists", or scholars of the *Sunna* set out to collect the oral traditions, often travelling great distances to receive them at

first hand from those to whom they had been directly transmitted.

The body of the Tradition soon swelled considerably. In some cases *Hadith* were invented to give credence to a particular view or doctrine, and in others, through an excess of piety, edifying sayings or moral teachings were falsely lent the authority of the Prophet's name.

Towards the second century of the 2Hijra, therefore, it became essential to authenticate each *Hadith* by establishing a chain of transmission beginning with the last authority and ending with the original authority, a task which developed into a discipline in its own right. Biographical studies were made of the people who figured in these chains of transmission in which their antecedents, ideas, doctrines and degrees of honesty were examined so as to allow an assessment to be made of the reliability of their words.

Thus every *Hadith* came to consist of two parts -- the

Isnad, which consisted of the names of the persons who handed on the substance of the tradition to one another, and the *Matn*, or text of the tradition itself, as in the following example:

(i) *Isnad*: Al-Homaidi told us that according to Sufian, on the authority of Yahya Ibn Said el-Ansari, that Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim at-Taimi had informed him that he had heard Umar Ibn al-Khattab (may God be pleased with him) say from the *minbar* (pulpit) that he had heard the Messenger of God (peace be upon Him) express himself in these words: (ii) *Matn*: "An action can be judged only by its intention."

Six great collections of *Hadith* are recognized as authoritative -- the *Sahih* (authentic collections) of al-Bukhari and of Muslim, and the *Sunan* (traditions) of Abu Dawud, al-Tirmidhi, al-Nasa'i and Ibn Madja, all of which were compiled during the 3rd century of the Hijra (9th century AD).

In the VI/12th century, Abu al-Qadir al-Jilani, a hanbalite jurist who became a Sufi, established the Qadiriyya religious brotherhood which developed rapidly and became the most important Sufi order.

The development of the faculty of spiritual perception is an act of God, not of man, but man nevertheless can hasten this event, as the Prophet explains in one of his best known *Hadith* *quds*: "Nothing that brings my servant closer to me is more acceptable to me than the fulfilment of the duties I have prescribed for him. In addition, my worshipper constantly draws nearer to me through supplementary acts of devotion and love him. And, when I love him, I am the hearing with which he hears, the sight with which he sees, the hand with which he strikes, the foot on which he walks."

Speaking of the heart, Rumi asks: "Do you know why your mirror reflects nothing? It is because it has not been cleansed of rust. If it had been rid of all rust and all defilement, it would reflect the light of God's sun... He who recognises and confesses his faults moves swiftly towards perfection. But he who considers himself perfect does not move towards the Omnipotent. No sickness can ravage you so low as imagining yourself perfect."

The Prophet said: "For each thing there is a solvent that removes rust; and the solvent of the heart is the invocation of God." And the Qur'an says: "Pray to your Lord with humility and in secret" (VII: 55). This is the esoteric prayer. Sultan Muhammad Aga Khan, Imam of the Ismaili Shi'ites, develops this in the following way: "It is said in the Qur'an that we live, act and exist in God. This concept is often expressed in the Holy Book in terms that are both strong and poetic. "He who knows God, loves him, and he who knows the world renounces it," said al-Hasan al-Basri (II-8th century), one of the first Sufis. And the Prophet said: "In this world be like a stranger or a traveller." And ad-Din Attar declared: "Destroy yourself: the ruin lies perfection. Renounce yourself: this is the pledge of your union with him. That is all. By renouncing the world does not mean shunning the world, as the XIII/19th century African warrior-philosopher al-Haj Omar has explained: "Asceticism does not consist in withdrawing from the world, but in banishing it from one's heart."

For renunciation is the result of a struggle waged amid the trials and temptations of this world against one's demanding self the "egoity" that men call Satan. This is the inner battle *jihad*, the great battle. The Pakistani mystic Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) urges us to struggle ceaselessly.

Do not dally on the shore where life's melody dies a gentle death. Leap into the sea, fight with the waves, for immortality is won through struggle... Happy the man whose soul knows no repose.

Jami, author of two great love poems, Layla wa Majnun and Yusuf wa Zulaykha, maintains that passionate human love prepares man for divine love. "If you would be free, be a prisoner of love. If you would be happy, open your heart to the suffering of love. The wine of love brings warmth and rapture; without it there is nothing but icy selfishness... You can pursue many ideals, but only love will deliver you from yourself. If you long for a draught of the mystic wine, sip first the wine of appearances."

Sultan Muhammad Aga Khan explains it admirably in these words: "He who is fortunate enough to arouse and feel the love of a human being should give himself up to it and respond gratefully, considering it a blessing and a source of pride... But, just as the joys of human love surpass all that wealth and power can bring to a man, so spiritual love and revelation -- the fruit of this direct vision of truth, which is a gift and a grace of God -- surpass all that the deepest and most sincere human love can bring us."

"All paths lead to God," says Rumi. "I have chosen that of dance and music... He who loves, feeds his love by listening to music, for music reminds him of the joys of his first union with God." The fact that the XIV/20th century has produced such great Muslim mystics as the Moroccan Ahmad al-Alawi, the Pakistani Muhammad Iqbal, the Peul Tyerno Bokar Saif Tal, the Libyan Ahmad Zarruq and the Iranian Sultan Muhammad Aga Khan proves the extent to which mysticism is still alive today in Islam. And it will remain alive, as is stated in this *Hadith* of the Prophet Muhammad: "The world will always have forty men like the friend of the Merciful (the Prophet Abraham). Through them you will receive both food and drink."

ECONOMY

Prospects of higher U.S. bank rates boost dollar on world money markets

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Prospects that U.S. interest rates could move higher boosted the dollar on world currency markets today and depressed many Western European stock markets.

In reaction to a rise in the supply of money in the U.S. economy announced on Friday and contrary to the expectations of most analysts and Washington policymakers, major currencies lost ground to the dollar when key trading centres opened for business today in Asia and Europe.

The surprise expansion by \$700 million of the money supply figures, which can foreshadow changes in interest rates, prompted

speculation that American interest rates would now head higher, making dollar investments more attractive.

Market analysts said that if U.S. rates advanced, a reported agreement last week by West European governments and Japan to lower interest rates in order to stimulate economic activity would be harder to achieve.

Any pronounced fall in their rates while U.S. rates were rising would risk currency depreciations against the dollar, adding to oil import costs and thus inflation.

The bank of Japan sold an estimated \$100 million in Tokyo to defend the yen after the dollar rose to a 12-week high. The dollar

traded at around 229 yen, up two cents from Friday.

When markets opened the week in Europe, currency dealers said they detected similar, though smaller, attempts by central banks to keep the pound sterling, West German mark and Swiss franc from falling too far.

The pound lost more than one cent in value from Friday's closing levels, trading at 1.8545 to the dollar at midday, while in Frankfurt the West German mark slipped to 2.3355 from 2.3040. The Swiss franc also weakened to 1.8635 from 1.8530.

The dollar's greater appeal to investors today trimmed nearly \$2 from the price of gold, which was

fixed at \$373.50 by London bullion dealers at their morning price-setting meeting. Last week gold prices rallied from a 26-month low of \$369.75 an ounce.

Share prices in London, Zurich and Frankfurt also suffered setbacks largely because of the dollar's strength.

West German dealers said the Frankfurt bourse opened weaker while in London the Financial Times index slid seven points to 560.2 by midday, reversing a 35-point rise last week.

But the dollar's gains did not deter investors in Tokyo where the market average rose nearly 20 points to 7,906.26, the highest in five months.

EEC, Japan meet on trade imbalances

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) today started four days of meetings that precede high-level consultations to start Friday on ways to reduce Europe's large trade deficit with Japan, officials said.

The talks, held bi-annually to review bilateral trade, are being held at a time when Japan's trade surplus with the 10-nation community is at a record high. Japanese figures put the advantage at \$10.3 billion, up 10.8 per cent over 1980.

The Brussels-based EEC commission calculates the deficit nearer to \$15 billion. Officials here explain the discrepancy is due to differences in accounting.

Officials said the Europeans are seeking a Japanese response to a list of requests made in Tokyo on Dec. 9 for a moderation of Japanese exports and an increase in their imports from Europe.

One source identified "three sensitive areas" where the European side is seeking relaxation in Japanese exports—automobiles, colour television sets and tubes, and machine tools.

They also are seeking further cuts in Japanese tariffs and removal of non-tariff barriers on a wide range of products, from food produce and alcoholic beverages to chemicals and pharmaceuticals, said the official, who did not want to be named.

"We also would like to do more banking and insurance business here," said the official, who noted that among EEC exports to Japan, sales of gold for non-monetary use in 1981 rose to a little over one billion dollars, up a staggering 328.4 per cent over 1980, making gold the largest single Japanese

import from the EEC.

The EEC, said at the preliminary round of talks is headed by Raymond Phan Van Phi, director of external relations of the EEC in charge of Japan. The Japanese delegation is led by Masaki Seo, deputy director general of the foreign ministry's economic co-operation bureau.

High-level consultations starting Friday will be held between deputy foreign minister Nobuo Matsunaga and Sir Roy Denman, a veteran trade negotiator who is the EEC's director general for external relations.

Bulgaria to establish trade centre in UAE

DUBAI, Jan. 25 (R) — Bulgaria wants to set up commercial ties with states in the Gulf area, including Saudi Arabia, and has agreed to establish a trade centre in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Christo Christov said today.

"We are prepared to make commercial ties with Saudi Arabia

which is currently allowing some Bulgarian products into its markets and we hope to have talks very soon," he said before leaving for home after a two-day visit to the UAE.

Of the Gulf states, only Kuwait has any diplomatic relations with the Eastern bloc.

Mr. Christov, whose visit to the UAE was the first by a Bulgarian minister, previously spent two days in Kuwait.

Bulgaria's national airline, Balkan Airlines, opened an office on the UAE last October and already has an office in Kuwait.

The communist country's main exports include food products, tobacco, non-ferrous metals, textiles and machinery.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET report does not appear today due to poor reception of wire services.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8525/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1974/79	Canadian dollars
	2.3345/55	West German marks
	2.5530/60	Dutch guilders
	1.8660/80	Swiss francs
	39.59/62	Belgian francs
	5.9400/5.9430	French francs
	1249.00/1250.00	Italian lire
	229.25/45	Japanese yen
	5.6840/60	Swedish crowns
	5.9275/95	Norwegian crowns
	7.6350/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	370.75/371.50	U.S. dollars

Amman
Marriott Hotel



فندق
عمان ماريوت

ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS CO.

&

Marriott Hotels

announce that the

RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY

will take place

at 11.00 a.m.

instead of 12 noon

TODAY

P.O. Box 926333 Amman-Jordan Tel 60100 Tlx 21145 MARIOT JO

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:05 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
6:55 Candid Camera
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
10:10 Arabic Series
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Special Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Stockard Channing
9:10 Documentary: Second Opinion: Hearts and Minds
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller: The Last Outlaw

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Country Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Inventions and Discoveries
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Top Twenty
18:30 Top Twenty
19:10 News Desk
19:30 Instrumentals

VOICE OF AMERICA

01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
10:10 Beirut
11:00 Riyadh (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:45 Tripoli
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:30 London, Paris
17:45 New York, Amsterdam
17:45 Madrid, Tunis
18:00 Cairo
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:50 Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Frankfurt
20:45 Damascus
24:20 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
7:45 Tripoli
8:30 London (BA)
8:40 Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:30 Cairo
12:00 Athens, Copenhagen
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
12:30 Cairo
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Damascus
18:30 Cairo (EA)
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:15 Bangkok
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Abdul Hadi Tayyib 72435
Sa'id Mohammad Saad 74730
Zarqa:
Yahya Al Tariqi 81520 82624
Irbid:
Ibrahim Al Rabadi 2796
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Al Hikmah 36571
Al Kilani (—)
Asef 53281
Qurtubah 73375
Zarqa:
Al Wahdah (—)
Irbid:
TAXIS:
Firas 23427

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eitani 63249

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:12
Sunrise 6:34
Dhuhr 11:48
Asr 2:42
Maghreb 5:03
Isha 6:25

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 31111, 37777
24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 73111
Jordan Television 74111
Radio Jordan 74111

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100.2/105
Lebanese pound 72.6/72.9
Syrian pound 57.7/57.9
Iraqi dinar 627.3/633.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1205.6/1209
Egyptian pound 340.3/44
Qatari riyal 94.9/4.3
UAE dirham 93.1/93.4
Omani riyal 987.3/990.6
U.S. dollar 341.3/343
W. German mark 146.6/147.5
Swiss franc 183.2/184.3
French franc 57.6/57.9
Italian lire 37.4/37.9
(for every 100)
Japanese yen 149.1/49.9
(for every 100)
Dutch guilder 133.8/134.0
Belgian franc 86.1/86.6
Swedish crown 60.6/61

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:12
Sunrise 6:34
Dhuhr 11:48
Asr 2:42
Maghreb 5:03
Isha 6:25

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 260
Eggplant (small) 130
Eggplant (large) 100
Potatoes (imported) 120
Marrow (small) 150
Cucumber (small) 100
Cucumber (large) 300
Hot Green Pepper 280
Sweet Pepper 220
Cabbage 170
Onions (dry) 130
Green onions 180
Garlic 350
Spinach 60
Coconut (piece) 350
Beans 380
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammar) 225
Local Potatoes 140

Broad Beans 400
Apples (Golden) 300
Apples (Double Red) 200
Apples (Starken) 180
Lemons 140
Oranges (Abu surra) 240
Oranges (Shamouti) 180
Oranges (local) 90
Cauliflowers 140
Tangerine 70
Bomali 170
Carrot 160
Turnips 120
Chestnut 500
Grapefruit 100
Beet 150
Lettuce (a head) 60
Mandarin oranges 210

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

By Maureen Stalla

Key concepts to tennis

My tennis coach always stressed four general concepts as keys to a good comprehension of tennis. They are relaxation, simplicity, repetition and preparation.

Relaxation is a helpful and effective way to achieve concentration. To relax, slow down all motions. When hitting a tennis ball, don't hit hard, instead try to feel the ball on the racket face. Hold the ball on the strings as long as possible with a firm wrist by hitting in slow motion. The goals to achieve a hitting rhythm by smoothing the swing as much as possible.

Simplicity is the second concept. It is best that the stroke is as simple as possible without sacrifice of control and power. Limit the variables: The more unnecessary movements and jerks in your strokes, the greater the chances that they will interfere with your successful stroking. The best strokes are the most natural ones. Ironically, it is often very hard to learn the natural, simple movement.

Repetition is the only way to improve your game. There is no short cut. Take your clue from a child learning to walk. See how he does it over and over until he learns. Once learned walking becomes automatic. The same will happen to your forehand after hundreds of repetitions. It is essential that not only do you know your mistakes, but you immediately correct them.

By holding your finish for a few seconds you can observe what happened. Then by correcting to the proper finish you can mechanically form the habit of doing it right.

Preparation is also very important and must be emphasized. Many balls are missed because the player does not get his racket back soon enough nor does he get his feet into position as quickly and efficiently as he should.

These concepts I have found to be fundamental to building a strong game. The good player has simple, relaxed strokes and excellent preparation, all achieved by years of repetition.

San Francisco 49ers clinch the Superbowl

PONTIAC, Michigan, Jan. 25 (R) — The San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals 26-21 today to win the Superbowl, the championship of American football, for the first time.

Quarterback Joe Montana scored one touchdown and passed for another while Ray Werschling kicked four field goals to set up the victory.

The 49ers built up a 20-0 half-time lead after scoring their first touchdown in the ninth minute when Montana ran in from a yard out after an 11-play, 68-yard drive.

In the second period Montana made an 11-yard touchdown pass to fullback Earl Cooper to complete a 12-play, 92-yard advance.

Werschling kicked a 22-yard field goal with 15 seconds remaining of the half.

The Bengals burst through at the start of the third period with quarterback Ken Anderson making five-yard scoring run after Cincinnati had moved the ball 83 yards in nine plays.

The Bengals controlled the play for the third period, being stopped on the one-yard line in the final two minutes when Pete Johnson three times tried to score from just one yard out.

They scored in the fourth minute of the final period when Anderson found tight end Dan Ross with a four-yard touchdown pass to cut the 49ers' lead to 20-14.

But any chances of a Cincinnati victory diminished when Werschling kicked field goals from 40 and 23 yards and the game's final score, a touchdown pass by Anderson to Ross with 16 seconds remaining, meant little.

Montana, in his first full season as a regular player, was voted the game's most valuable player.

Lillee lashes back at Hughes

SYDNEY, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — Desperate to restore some prestige from the debris of the weekend's two World Series Cup defeats, Australia faces the West Indies at the Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) tomorrow night by a Kim Hughes statement that the Australian pacemen are too old.

The last thing the Australians need as they go into the vital third final at the SCG is ill feeling in a team already taking it on the chin from the West Indians.

Hughes said at the end of yesterday's rout of Australia by West Indies in the heat of Melbourne Cricket Ground: "Age is beginning to tell on our bowlers."

This brought a quick rejoinder from paceman Dennis Lillee: "Kim Hughes would be better off looking at his own form before pointing the bone at me or any other of the Australian fast bowlers."

Hughes continued: "The heavy season is starting to tell on our older bowlers, who are all over 30. We need some young blokes to come in — I don't know where we are going to get them — off the beaches, anywhere."

Lillee slammed back: "Let's find a few fast bowlers around Australia who can bowl out the West Indies for 129 — and then when our batsmen can make 137 runs, we will win the match."

Lillee conceded that Hughes had said the current crop had been carrying the attack for ten years.

But he said that he was surprised that he had criticised the Australian fast attack — "especially after our batsmen had made two 'mammoth' scores of 130 and 107 in the two one day matches at the weekend."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 74
♥ K
♦ QJ3
♣ AJ98543

EAST
♠ QJ10
♥ AQJ532
♦ 109
♣ Q2

SOUTH
♠ AK3
♥ 9864
♦ AK2
♣ 1076

The bidding:
South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠

2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

It is not often that the

defending side is offered a

second chance at the brass

ring. Usually, if they don't

seize their one opportunity

to defeat the contract they

have to suffer the conse-

quences.

We can't admire South's

two no trump bid at his

second turn. With a

minimum opening bid and a

balanced hand, he might have

been sufficiently dubious

about his heart stopper to

pass and let his partner act.

Had he done so, his side

might have reached a sound

five club contract rather than

a shaky no trump game.

West led the ten of hearts,

and East fell from grace

when he captured dummy's

king with the ace. Since he

had no sure entry to his hand,

he should have allowed the

king to win. On the auction,

South was marked with ex-

actly four hearts. By ducking

the first heart, East would

have preserved communica-

tions between the defenders

hands.

East cashed the queen and

jack of hearts, and West

came up with a sensational

play — he discarded his king

of clubs! East continued with

a fourth heart, and declarer

was without resource. He

had no way to come to nine

tricks without using the club

suit, and there was no way to

tackle clubs without allowing

East to gain the lead and

cash his hearts for a two-

trick set.

The defenders got their

second shot at the contract

because of West's brilliant

defense. Had he kept the

king of clubs, declarer would

have coasted home. After

winning the fourth heart he

would lead a club and, when

West produced the king,

declarer would allow him to

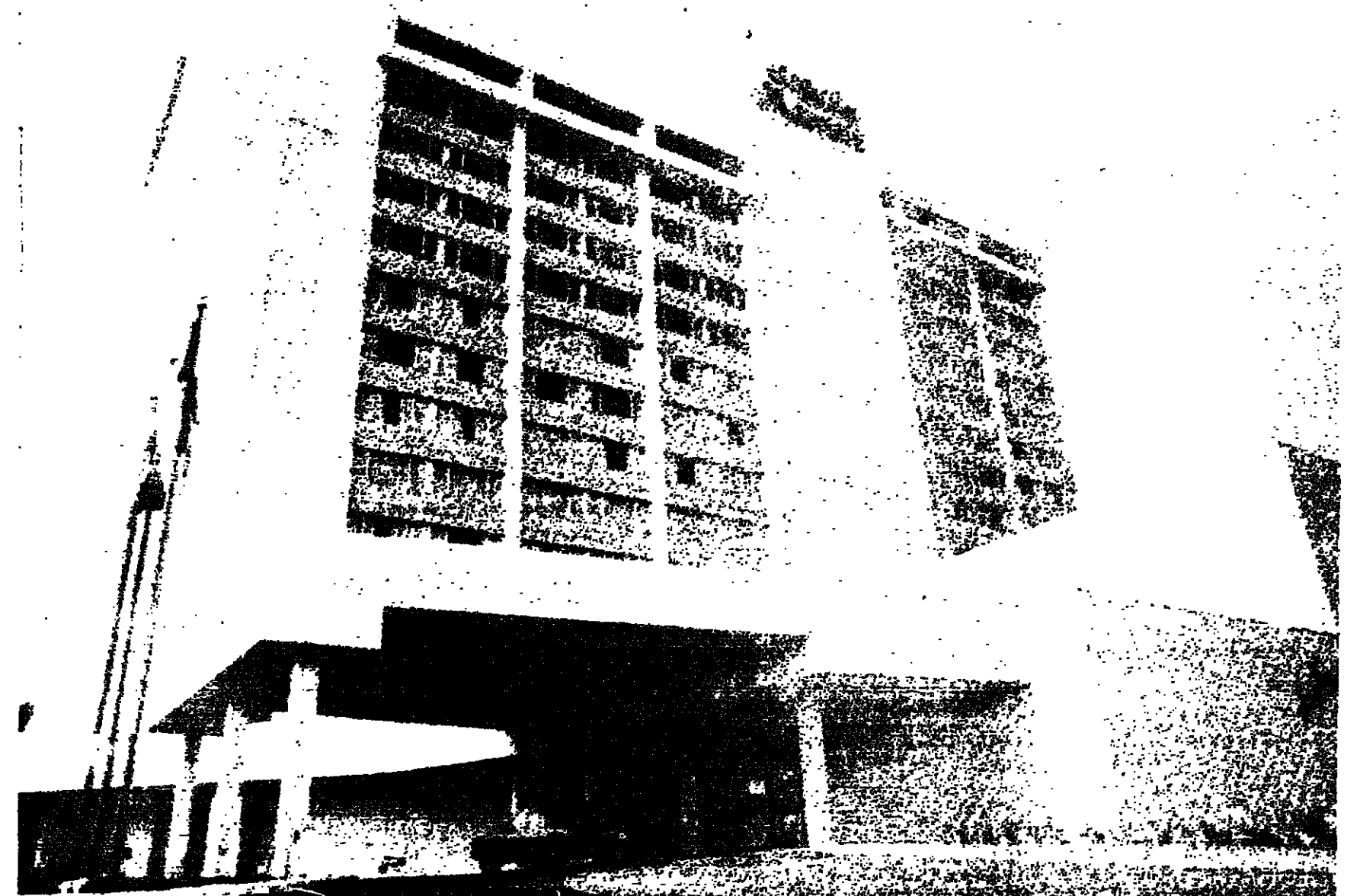
hold the trick! Now East

would have been shut out of

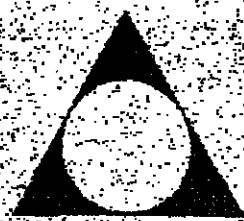
the lead and declarer would

bag exactly nine tricks.

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FEATURES

Mughal contribution to Islam in India

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. W.H. Siddiqui is the supervising archaeologist of the Building Survey Project, Archaeological Survey of India and Safdarjung Tomb.

By W.H. Siddiqui

India occupies a distinguished position in the history of Islam. It has been a meeting ground of different cultures, periods and regions, bearing special features and styles. It represents the Muslim settlements, cities, cultural and religious institutions besides the works of public utility such as masonry tanks, stepwells, aqueducts, colleges, hospitals, bridges, caravanserais and *langar khans* (free-kitchens).

Muslims brought with them an infusion of new blood as well as innovations gained from many countries of the extremely rich cultural heritage like Mesopotamia, Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Persia, naming only a few. Percy Brown has rightly remarked: "The importance of this (Indo-Islamic Architecture) will be appreciated when it is realised that India produced more notable buildings than all the other countries, that came under the influence of Islam."

With such experiences Muslims had already solved many structural problems long before they arrived in India. The great mosque of Cairo, Baghdad, Cordova and Damascus, to mention only a few of architectural importance, were already erected much earlier than the first great mosque was built in Delhi. With the establishment of Muslim rule under different dynasties Indian cities received a new impetus.

They also underwent a definite socio-economic transformation. The existing cities occupied by the Muslims were partly modified and partly demolished for making room for their palaces, markets, public *hamams* (baths), mosques, colleges (madrasas) and *khanaqahs* (monasteries) some of whose remains still exist at Mehrauli in Delhi. Numerous ruined *serais*, wells and market places lie all along the

ancient Badshahi roads which testify to this fact. Indeed some of the Caravanserais represent the splendour of their former glory, particularly the Mughal Caravanserais of Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Sarai Nur Mahal and Anant Khan's sarai in Punjab. The standing monuments of secular and religious nature represent the ruined sites of capital cities, commercial and industrial township of the time of Sultans of Delhi, the great Mughals and other provincial and minor dynasties. There has been another group of townships which are unique, for these were either founded by the Muslim saints themselves or grew up in course of time around their heritages. They present a special group of Islamic monuments in India.

The first major specimen of the Indo-Islamic monument is the great Qutubal-Islam mosque at Delhi built by Muhammad bin Sam in A.D. 1191-96. Raised on the earlier temple plinth, it was extended by Sultan Iltutmish and Alauddin Khilji to make it one of the largest mosques of the world. Its western-arched lofty screen is magnificent and exquisitely beautiful. According to Fergusson, "Nothing in Cairo or in Persia is so exquisite in details and nothing in Spain or Syria can approach them for beauty of surface decoration".

Although the pointed arches are based on corbel device, the Indian artisans have given it unparalleled finish and elegance.

Similarly the celebrated Qutub Minar (A.D. 1200) at Delhi surpassed the stature and workmanship of all its prototypes in Afghanistan. It was the landmark of the Muslim capital and was also used for calling for prayers. The first monumental Muslim tomb in India at Delhi is popularly known as Sultan Ghori. It is enclosed with fortification walls with an impressive entrance gateway. It was raised by Sultan Iltutmish in A.D. 1231-32 over the mortal remains of his son Nasiruddin Mahmud. It was a marble pillared mosque with inscribed mihrab on western side of the courtyard.

The first true arch was employed in the tomb of Sultan Balban (A.D. 1266-67) which is lying in ruins, not far from Qutub Minar. But its coloured tiles and stucco ornamentation must have added a new colour consciousness to Indian buildings. The delicate surface ornamentation, arabesque designs, Kufi and Naskh inscriptions of Qutubal-Islam extension and that of the tomb of Iltutmish are masterpieces of Indo-Islamic art of early 13th century.

The first mature archway monument of the Sultanate is the Alai Darwaza, the southern gate of Qutubal-Islam mosque. Built by Alauddin Khilji in A.D. 1311 with trefoil arched entrances, it is unique in proportion, simplicity, strength, grace, and arabesque relief work like timber ornamentation. Its starlike stone grille windows are comparable to those of the Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem. The archway dome in marble with a raised rib gives the outline of a central Asian cap.

While the Khiljis established the archway Indo-Islamic style in North India, the Tughlaqs were responsible for ambitious building activities on a very large scale with a healthy combination of archway and trabeate systems. They really Indianised certain foreign large extent. They used all types of arches and were actually inventors of those pointed arches which are designated as Tudor arches by the Europeans.

Tughluq building activities included the new cities, gardens, and hydraulic constructions, aqueducts, bridges with sluices, Shikargahs, pleasure palaces, military constructions of three-tiered fortifications. The Idgah of Alauddin Khilji at Jajmau and the Idgah built in A.D. 1318 during the reign of Qutubuddin Muharrak Shah Khilji at Baroach, (Gujarat) are elegant monuments of their kind. These are remarkable for their side buttress-like towers, wrought into circular and angular flutings as in the case of Qutub Minar.

The major Tughluq monuments at Delhi are the Fort and fortresses of Tughluqabad, Adilabad, Tomb of Ghiyasud-Din Tughluq, Begumpur Masjid, Bijai Mandal (Badi Masjid), Khirki Masjid, Tomb of Khan Jahan Taniqani, Kotla Firozshah, Saptala and Wazirabad mosque tomb and bridge. But the largest Tughluq mosque is situated at Cambay in Gujarat, which was responsible for inspiring all the later mosques of western India. It was completed by Muhammad bin Tughluq in 1325.

Firuz Shah Tughluq's college-cum-tomb at Hauz Khas, New Delhi, is on L shape plan of the Khiljis. But its situation and double-storied arrangement with double cells for lodging the students are added features of modern college buildings. Of the sayyids of Delhi, the ruined octagonal town plan of Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi), octagonal tomb of Mubarak Shah Sayyid (A.D. 1434), similar tomb of Muhammad Shah Sayyid at Lodi Garden have been evidently inspired by the Qutubal-Islam tomb of Caliph-al-Muntasir (died A.D. 862) in Samarra.

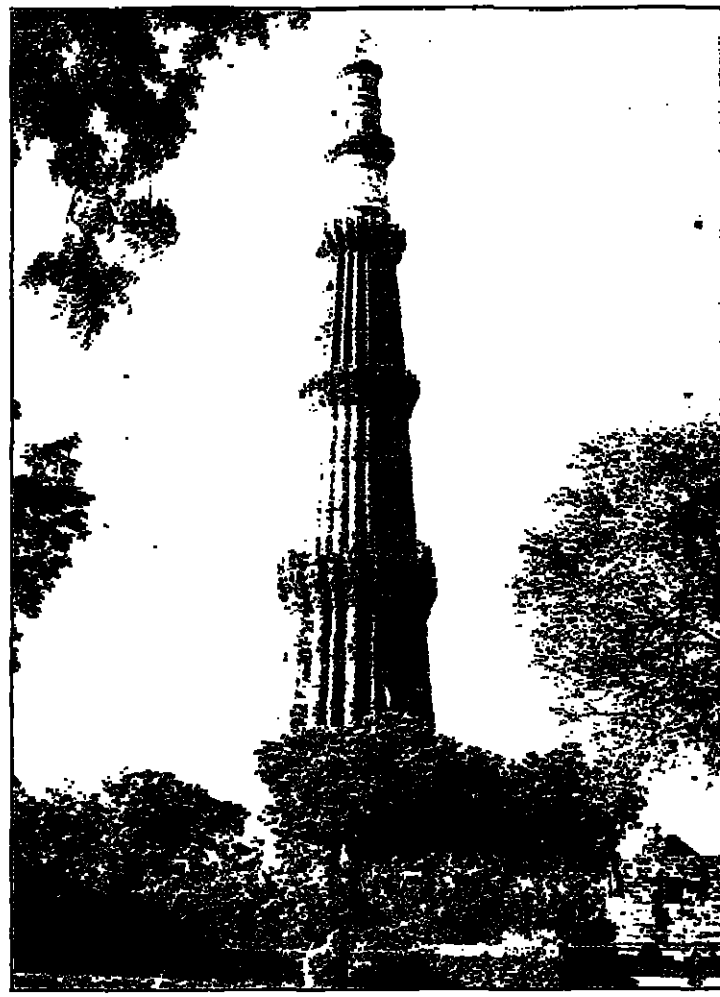
The Lodis of Delhi also lavishly patronised the building art. Their buildings form the transitory phase of Indo-Islamic style in as much as that they culminated the Sultanate style and paved the way for the grand monuments of the Mughals.

The Lodi three-domed mosques were perfected in the structural stability and designs, raised domes, and the walls pierced with beautiful projecting balconies. The colourful, delicate and most aesthetic stucco ornamentation of both interior and exterior surfaces, surpasses their prototypes of Central Asian monuments of eighth and ninth centuries.

The Lodi tomb of square and octagonal types provided valuable support to the mortuary monuments of the great Mughals. The impressive tombs of Ibrahim Khan Sur at Naraul, (Haryana) and Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram (Bihar) are the highly developed forms of the Sayyid-Lodi style of architecture. Sher Shah's mausoleum at Sasaram, Ist Khan's tomb and mosque at Delhi and the tomb of Muhammad Ghous at Gwalior are remarkable monuments for their strength, proportion and ornamentation.

Of the regional styles of Bengal, the mosques and tombs of Gaur and Pandua are beautiful specimens of brick buildings of archway variety. Among them the Adina Masjid and Eklahi tomb at Pandua are remarkable monuments. The Jaunpur (U.P.) mosques are remarkable for their grandeur and indigenous schemes of ornamentation.

The minars, minbars and mihrabs of the mosques at Ahmedabad and Champaner are more Islamic in conception than the monuments of North India. The perforated screens of Sidi Saids mosque at Ahmedabad are conceptually Islamic but represent exquisitely fine workmanship of the Gujarat traditional artisans. It is the finest



The Qutub Minar in New Delhi

specimen of Indo-Islamic artistic masterpieces. The Jhulle Minars of Ahmedabad mosques are unique for their architectural merits.

The palaces and Jami Majid of the Malwa Sultans at Mandu (M.P.) are interesting for their sites, plane and water supply system. The tomb of Hoshang Shah is the first marble building which was destined to have inspired Shah Jahan for the design of the Taj Mahal.

The monuments of Bidar and Bijapur, Hyderabad Khuladad of the southern dynasties are remarkable for the direct impact of Iranian monuments. The large bulbous domes of mosques and tomb, banded Chanderi (A.D. 1445) of pure Persian upbringing are notable contributions and some of them excel over their northern rivals. The wide arches, tapering minarets and double-domed arrangements of some of the mosques and tombs are unparalleled in their designs.

The delicate surface paintings, carvings, enamelements are directly inspired by Persian sources. The mural calligraphy of these monuments is also more superior in artistic arrangements. Among the Islamic monuments

of southern dynasties the Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar, Ibrahim Rauza and Zanjiri Masjid at Bijapur and Chattram at Hyderabad and Golgumbaz of Bijapur are the monuments of purely Islamic forms and artistic refinement. Besides, the latter's dome is one of the largest in the world.

Unlike the provincial styles referred to above, the Kashmir style of Indo-Islamic architecture presents a striking aspect in that the main building material of many of its monuments is timber. Wood was commonly used in ancient buildings of Kashmir long before the Sultanate was established in A.D. 1339. Besides timber the Kashmiris also used brick and stone in their buildings. The tomb of Sultan Zainul Abidin is notable for strong Persian influence. The square tomb has fluted drums made of semi-circular brick mouldings.

The other examples of this style are the dargah of Pir Haji Muhammad Sahib, the dargah of Hazrat Madani near Butkadal in Srinagar and the Jami mosque at Pampur. The dargah of Madani (A.D. 1444) has tile decoration in blue, red and yellow colours on the eastern face. The Jami mosque

of Srinagar is the most impressive architectural specimen of Kashmir in wood.

The terraco ornamental gardens of Kashmir form a class in themselves. Their elegant plans, ornamental channels, water falls, fountains and pleasure palaces of Shalimar and Nishat Baghs had much inspiration from the garden, *Ivans* of Isfahan and Tabriz in Iran. The wooden pillars and ceilings with paintings of these Mughal pleasure palaces are exceptionally beautiful.

The Indo-Islamic style reached its zenith under the Mughals. The monuments of Babar and Humayun continued to be on Lodi pattern. But Babar's introduction of Char Bagh and Hashtbihi garden planning added hitherto unknown landscaping in and around monuments. Aram Bagh garden at Agra of Babar is the only one fully preserved of the series which he had laid out at Dholpur, Panipat, Agra and Sikri.

His mosques at Panipat and Sambhal Ayodhya are not very conspicuous for architectural merit. His son Humayun took keen interest in large scale building activities. His Din Panah city and citadel is now represented by the ruined Purana Qila at Delhi.

The Qala-i-kunya Masjid in the old Fort is perfect in refinement and its walls are ornamented with coloured stone mosaics of geometric pattern, laying the foundation of inlay decoration of the later Mughal monuments. One of its mihrabs bears the Jewish creed in Arabic which fully represents the enlightened mind of emperor Humayun. Shaikh Jamalis tomb and mosque at Delhi were also completed in Humayun's reign and provide the most sophisticated painted surfaces and the fine and delicate cut-plaster ornamentation.

Emperor Akbar not only established the Mughal empire but opened a new chapter in the history of Indo-Islamic architecture. His lavish patronage to building art can be judged from the fact that he completed a major project of five cities and citadels almost simultaneously at Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Ajmer, Allahabad and Lahore. He not only attempted on the happy synthesis of the local styles and Islamic forms but established a national style of Indian architecture.

In his buildings post and lintel arrangements with arcuated walls were freely employed. The houses of the common people inspired him for the forms of his own residential buildings. His love for visual art is reflected from the fine mural paintings on his palaces at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. The profuse fine carvings on his palace in Agra Fort have surpassed all the previous designs and workmanship.

Among his monuments, mausoleum of Humayun at Delhi is the epoch-making creation of its class which inspired the building of Taj Mahal. The magnificent Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri is another masterpiece of his

time. Jehangir added refined taste to the Mughal architecture. He preferred marble on red sandstone and the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri and Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and Itmadud-Daula's tomb at Agra and his own tomb at Lahore testify to his genuine contributions. The secular motifs in religious buildings evince an unusual boldness and frankness of his temperament. The tomb of Akbar Rahim Khan-i-Khana at Delhi and Khusrav tomb at Allahabad are also notable monuments of his time.

Islamic monuments of India touched the highest mark of aesthetics during the reign of Shah Jahan (1628-58).

He beautified the capital cities of Agra and Delhi with splendid palaces and magnificent monuments and also created numerous elegant buildings at Ajmer, Lahore, Srinagar and other places. His preference for marble changed the technique of surface decoration.

Ornamental carvings in low relief on red sandstone gave way to artistic inlay of semi-precious and multi-coloured stones in marble, representing petals and curving tendrils of conventional flowers. Structurally also the style was modified, the curve of the arch assumed a multifold shape, usually of nine foils or cusps, either tapering or many-sided shafts or durable columns. The squinch arch pendentive and flat roofs are replaced by vaults in the interesting vaulting system or shouldered roofs. The dome placed on a high drum and with a constructed neck takes a bulbous shape in the Iranian fashion. In fact, the domes of Shah Jahan buildings are remarkable for their extremely pleasing contours.

Among his notable buildings are the Red Fort Palace at Delhi, Mott Masjid of chaste marble in Agra Fort and Jami Masjid, Agra and Delhi are monuments of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. The unique Taj Mahal has, in fact, immortalised the aesthetics of the Indo-Islamic ideals in India. It has actually epitomised the Quranic paradise on Earth.

Aurangzeb's Moti Masjid in Red Fort, Delhi and a lofty mosque on the bank of river Gomti at Lucknow retained the vigour of Mughal building art. Bibi Ka Maqbara at Aurangabad is relatively finer among his buildings. The tomb of Safdarjung at Delhi of later Mughal period (1753-54) retains certain notable features of Humayun tomb and Taj Mahal.

The latter monument have definitely inspired the facades of the Gurudwaras of the Sikhs. The later specimens of the Indo-Islamic architecture show definite determination of the style. Under the Nawabs of Avadh, once again replicas of Turkish, Iranian and Iraqi buildings have been erected in Lucknow. Imam Baras of Asafu'd-Daula, Hussainabad Shah Najaf, Nazim, Jami Masjid and Rumi Darwaza are the fine specimens of this Neo-Islamic amalgam.

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MARFE

VEALE

HELISG

RUCCIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: FUDGE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles PIVOT FUDGE ANYONE INFIRM

Answer: A deadbeat should always stay indoors lest people do this—FIND HIM OUT

Let's go here—we haven't much time

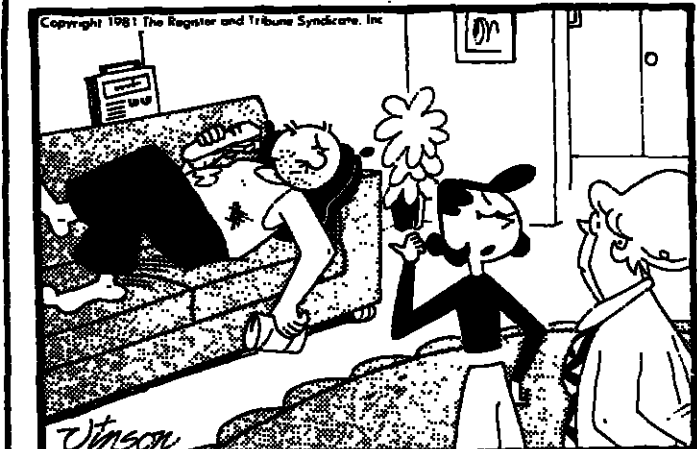
HOME COOKING

THERE'S NO WAITING AT THIS KIND OF RESTAURANT.

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THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

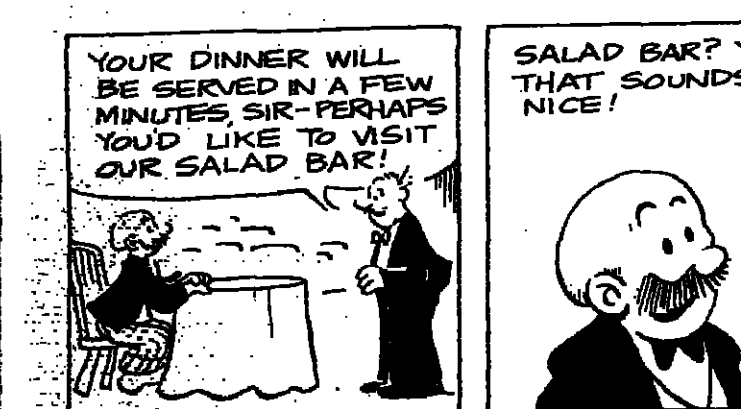


"When I married him, I hoped to be a social climber. I didn't know he'd turn out to be a broken ladder!"

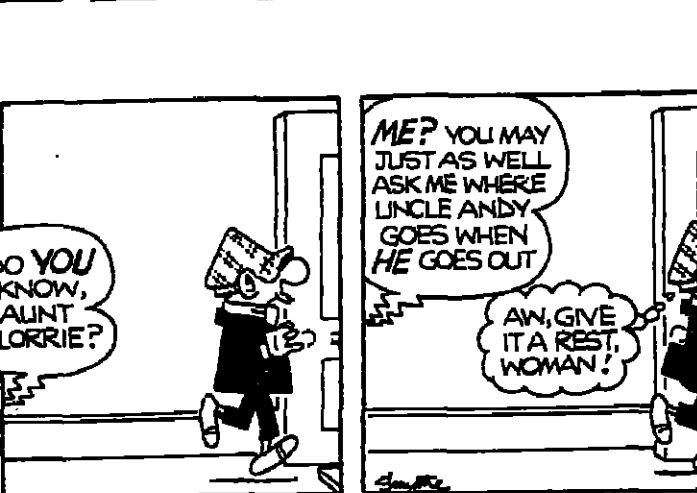
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are now able to exercise your skills in such a way to bring greater efficiency to your work. Be sure not to neglect important paper work that has been piling up.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to discuss plans for the future with associates. Come to a quick decision regarding a puzzling situation.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make plans to be more successful in your career. Don't neglect to handle an important civic matter early in the day.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study new ventures that interest you and pick out those that are most suited to your talents. Take needed health treatments.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Figure out a better way to handle your most pressing duties. Show more enthusiasm for your work.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Although annoying, be sure to handle an important civic matter today. Be careful of an opponent. Think constructively.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) If you do more than your share of the work, you find that you'll gain more benefits. Not a good day for pleasure.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good time to make arrangements for amusements in the days ahead. Get together with congenials in spare time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take steps to get rid of a problem at home and establish more harmony with family members. A new outlet needs more study.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Become more efficient at your work and put new ideas in operation. Be careful of one who opposes you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be as self-engrossed as you wish now and improve your personal life. Know exactly where you are headed.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal time to engage in monetary affairs that are important to your future. Avoid a tendency to exaggerate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Attend to those accumulated tasks without delay. A clever adviser can give fine ideas. Follow them and benefit.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those gregarious persons who should be encouraged to have as many friends as possible, but of the right kind. Teach to complete whatever has been started. The field of research is fine here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS 1 Travel in water 5 Transparent material 10 Charity 14 Sherry or Chablis 15 Tragic young lover 16 Bacchanalian cry 17 "Death" 18 "I want—just like..." 19 Corn or oat product 20 Famous gem 23 Legal matter 24 Stocking nuisance

25 Jewelers' concerns 29 Lecturer's platform 31 Student's workshop 34 Mr. Arden 35 Japanese native 36 Hustle and bustle 37 Big eater, big spender 40 Existence: Lat. 41 Commotions 42 Firearm 43 Collection (over) 45 Smaller 46 —distant

47 Meadow 48 One of fifty-two 56 One on the move 57 Pastoral nymph 58 Eli-like creature 59 Japanese shipping word 60 Coeur d'— 61 Desert-like lizard 62 Uppity one 63 Not now 64 Easy gait

DOWN 1 Do in a fly 2 Hope 3 Arrow 4 Network 5 Wine's beginning 6 Theatre sections 7 In the thick of 8 Mexican Indian 9 Sun parlor 10 Friend 11 Baking chamber 12 Burden 13 Lamprey 21 Straight prefix

22 Rat genus 26 Aromatic herb 27 Entree 28 The top 29 City in France 30 Blackbirds 31 Loafers 32 Muddle 33 "Gaslight" actor 35 Egyptian 36 Speaker of baseball 38 NBA word 39 Freshwater fish 44 Perfect 45 One ahead 46 Scour 47 Climbing plant 48 A Crawford 49 Of planes 50 FDR's dog 51 Food regimen 52 Gem stone 53 Mad Roman 54 Scour 54 Fall by drops 55 Contesting party 56 Metric weights: abbr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS 1. TRIP 5. GLASS 10. CARP 14. SHERRY 15. ROMEO 16. PHOEBE 17. NERVE 18. I WANT 19. CORN 20. JEWEL 23. COURT 24. SUIT 25. GEM 26. HERB 27. DINNER 28. TOP 29. CITY 30. BIRDS 31. LOAFER 32. MUD 33. GASLIGHT 34. ARDEN 35. JAPANESE 36. HUSTLE 37. BIG EATER 38. HUSTLE 39. SHIP 40. LAT. 41. COMMO 42. GUN 43. COLLECTION 44. OVER 45. SMALLER 46. DISTANT

DOWN 1. FLY 2. HOPE 3. ARROW 4. NETWORK 5. WINE 6. THEATRE 7. IN THE 8. MEXICAN 9. SUN 10. FRIEND 11. BAKING 12. BURDEN 13. LAMPREY 21. STRAIGHT

22. RAT 26. AROMATIC 27. ENTREE 28. THE TOP 29. CITY 30. BIRDS 31. LOAFER 32. MUD 33. GASLIGHT 34. ARDEN 35. JAPANESE 36. HUSTLE 37. BIG EATER 38. HUSTLE 39. SHIP 40. LAT. 41. COMMO 42. GUN 43. COLLECTION 44. OVER 45. SMALLER 46. DISTANT

47. MEADOW 48. ONE OF FIFTY-TWO 56. ONE ON THE MOVE 57. PASTORAL NYMPH 58. ELI-LIKE 59. JAPANESE SHIP 60. COEUR D'— 61. DESERT-LIKE 62. UPPITY ONE 63. NOT NOW 64. EASY GAIT

1. DO IN A FLY 2. HOPE 3. ARROW 4. NETWORK 5. WINE'S BEGINNING 6. THEATRE SECTIONS 7. IN THE THICK OF 8. MEXICAN INDIAN 9. SUN PARLOR 10. FRIEND 11. BAKING CHAMBER 12. BURDEN 13. LAMPREY 21. STRAIGHT PREFIX

22. RAT GENUS 26. AROMATIC HERB 27. ENTREE 28. THE TOP 29. CITY IN FRANCE 30. BLACKBIRDS 31. LOAFERS 32. MUD 33. "GASLIGHT" ACTOR 35. EGYPTIAN 36. SPEAKER OF BASEBALL 38. NBA WORD 39. FRESHWATER FISH 44. PERFECT 45. ONE AHEAD 46. SCOUR 47. CLIMBING PLANT 48. A CRAWFORD 49. OF PLANES 50. FDR'S DOG 51. FOOD REGIMEN 52. GEM STONE 53. MAD ROMAN 54. SCOUR 54. FALL BY DROPS 55. CONTESTING PARTY 56. METRIC WEIGHTS: ABBR.

ACROSS 1. TRIP 5. GLASS 10. CARP 14. SHERRY 15. ROMEO 16. PHOEBE 17. NERVE 18. I WANT 19. CORN 20. JEWEL 23. COURT 24. SUIT 25. GEM 26. HERB 27. DINNER 28. TOP 29. CITY 30. BIRDS 31. LOAFER 32. MUD 33. GASLIGHT 34. ARDEN 35. JAPANESE 36. HUSTLE 37. BIG EATER 38. HUSTLE 39. SHIP 40. LAT. 41. COMMO 42. GUN 43. COLLECTION 44. OVER 45. SMALLER 46. DISTANT

DOWN 1. FLY 2. HOPE 3. ARROW 4. NETWORK 5. WINE 6. THEATRE 7. IN THE 8. MEXICAN 9. SUN 10. FRIEND 11. BAKING 12. BURDEN 13. LAMPREY 21. STRAIGHT

22. RAT 26. AROMATIC 27. ENTREE 28. THE TOP 29. CITY 30. BIRDS 31. LOAFER 32. MUD 33. "GASLIGHT" 34. ARDEN 35. JAPANESE 36. HUSTLE 37. BIG EATER 38. HUSTLE 39. SHIP 40. LAT. 41. COMMO 42. GUN 43. COLLECTION 44. OVER 45. SMALLER 46. DISTANT

47. MEADOW 48. ONE OF FIFTY-TWO 56. ONE ON THE MOVE 57. PASTORAL NYMPH 58. ELI-LIKE 59. JAPANESE SHIP 60. COEUR D'— 61. DESERT-LIKE 62. UPPITY ONE 63. NOT NOW 64. EASY GAIT

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WORLD

Gen. Jaruzelski pledges to lift martial law by end February

WARSAW, Jan. 25 (R) — Polish military chief Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski told parliament today that martial law restrictions should be lifted by the end of February.

Iran charges several Mujahedeen rebels for helping Bani-Sadr flee

BEIRUT, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Several members of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq urban guerrilla group have been arrested recently in Iran and charged with aiding former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's escape from Iran, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported today.

IRNA, quoting the afternoon daily newspaper Kayhan, said some members of the Mujahedeen had infiltrated the main military air base in Tehran and had helped Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mujahedeen leader Massoud Rajavi flee Iran aboard a military jet.

The two arrived in Paris last July 29 and were given political asylum by the French government.

Quoting the newspaper, IRNA said "much interesting information has been obtained from those under arrest which will be released later."

Mr. Bani-Sadr fled from Iran a month after he was fired by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after losing a political power struggle with Islamic hardliners.

Immediately after his arrival in Paris, Mr. Bani-Sadr announced he and Mr. Rajavi had formed a coalition to continue their campaign against the fundamentalist Khomeini regime.

Meanwhile, a three-day seminar in Tehran is underway to discuss proposed legislation to nationalise and bring under government control all vacant lots in Iranian cities.

The bill, already passed by the parliament but not yet approved by the high council of guardians, would "put land transactions into the hands of the government stop profit-making by landowners," Tehran Radio said today, quoting Minister of Housing Mohammad Shehab Gonabadi.

He was addressing the first full session of the Sejm held since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13 and military authorities cracked down on the Solidarity free trade union.

The radio said an item on "changes in the council of ministers (government)," had been added to the parliament's agenda, which also included legislation legalising

martial law and accompanying decrees.

These curbed civil freedom and provided for the suspension of Solidarity and the internment of some 5,000 political dissenters.

The radio quoted Gen. Jaruzelski, who is also prime minister and Communist Party chief, as saying 1,760 people had been released from internment, but 4,549 were still held.

Gen. Jaruzelski said: "Let all the difficulties connected with martial law be lifted as soon as possible."

But this would depend on existing conditions, and possibilities for normal life and work in Poland, he said.

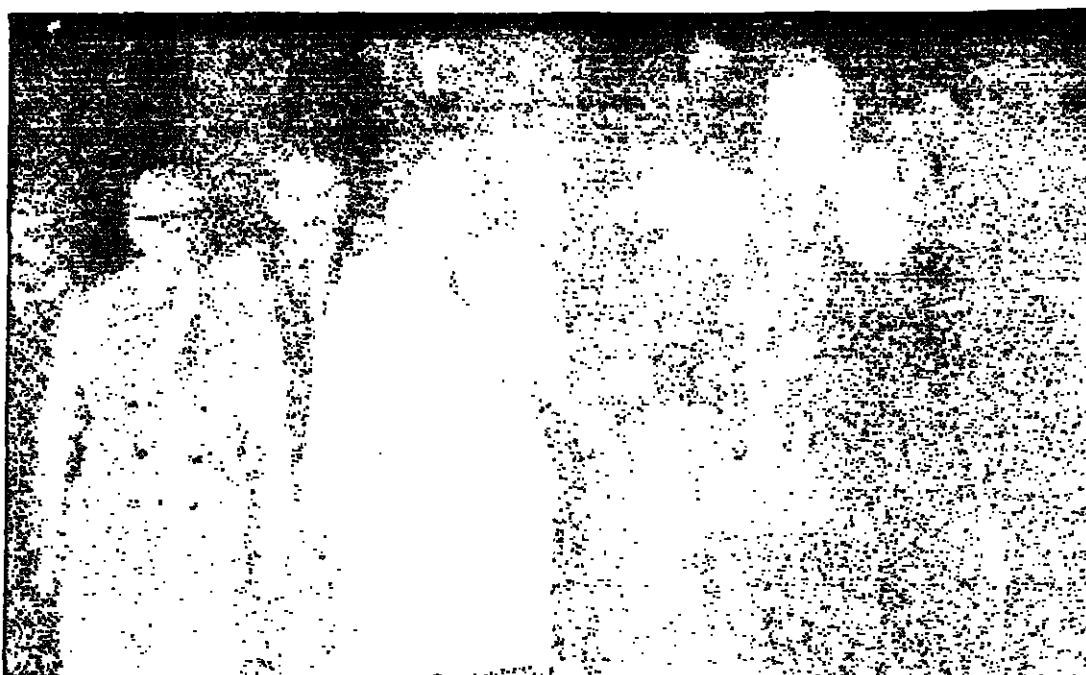
"In any case, neither the calendar nor external pressure will decide the future of Poland."

"By the end of next month the restrictions resulting from martial law should be lifted. The problem in industry is different. The elements of martial law must be kept in force for a longer period," Gen. Jaruzelski said, according to the radio.

Earlier, a senior Polish government official had indicated that future unions would be independent and self-governed but that employees of state authorities would not be allowed to join the same ones as industrial workers.

"Trade unions will exist, they will become organisations corresponding to their name — thus they will stop playing the role of political opposition — and will remain self-governed and independent organisations."

"This means they will argue with state offices and all kinds of employers," he added.



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig (in white) accompanied by his wife (wearing black gloves) and a delegation arrives in Geneva Sunday night (A.P. wirephoto)

No early summit planned, Haig says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said in an interview that a summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was unlikely in the near future.

Mr. Reagan has expressed interest, in principle, in talks with Mr. Brezhnev, but Mr. Haig said in an interview with the magazine U.S. News and World Report that he saw no prospect for an early summit in the present climate.

Mr. Haig flew to Geneva yesterday for talks tomorrow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. It will be the first top-level U.S.-Soviet contact since the imposition of martial law in Poland on Dec. 13.

Mr. Haig stressed that the administration had not abandoned

"linkage" — the idea that cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union was contingent on Moscow's international behaviour — in the Polish situation.

"I think it's awfully important that we sort out the president's view on the principle of summity from the question of a summit in the near future with President Brezhnev," he said.

Mr. Haig said Mr. Reagan had stressed that an international crisis could make high-level talks more urgent, but he said that was a reflection of principle and not necessarily a guide to the current situation.

He also noted that Mr. Reagan had said that a summit must be well prepared and the participants must have a reasonably good ex-

pectation of the outcome under normal circumstances.

Mr. Haig said that the talks on medium-range nuclear forces in Europe now in progress and strategic arms discussions would be influenced "by the overall climate and sense of mutual confidence between the United States and Moscow."

He also repeated that the United States would impose tougher sanctions on the Soviet Union if the Polish situation continued to deteriorate.

"Even though there have been some surface gestures toward a loosening up of the martial law restrictions, these gestures do not stand up to close examination. They are no more than token gestures," he said.

Gromyko says Polish crisis not included in Geneva talks

GENEVA, Jan. 25 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today ruled out a detailed discussion on the Polish crisis in talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

"I have no intention whatever of discussing questions relating to Poland or the domestic situation in Poland," he said on arriving for a meeting with Mr. Haig tomorrow.

The United States has said it wants tomorrow's session devoted mainly to the Polish crisis and diplomats said Mr. Gromyko's refusal to enter into a detailed discussion suggested the meeting would be both frigid and stalemated.

"I am certainly prepared to discuss questions concerning relations between the USA and the Soviet Union," Mr. Gromyko said in a brief statement at Geneva airport.

There was no immediate comment from U.S. officials accompanying Mr. Haig, who was spending the day preparing for the long-planned meeting with the Soviet minister.

Mr. Haig said on arrival in Geneva last night that he intended to tell Mr. Gromyko of the Western world's "outrage" over "increasing repression" by Poland's military rulers, and that the U.S. held Moscow responsible.

But diplomats said it was still unclear whether Mr. Gromyko would refuse point-blank to talk about the East-West aspects of the Polish crisis following six weeks of martial law.

Mr. Gromyko said he was ready to discuss "many other international problems" in his planned four-hour meeting with Mr. Haig.

Mr. Gromyko made no predictions on how the talks would develop.

Earlier, senior U.S. officials said they expected no serious outcome, and other NATO diplomats expressed fears that the meeting could sharpen existing U.S.-Soviet tensions over Poland.

Strike disrupts SAS flights at Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — All Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) flights in and out of the Danish capital were stopped today in a dispute between SAS management and 1,600 local airline employees, SAS officials said.

The blockade started in the morning as airplane mechanics, technicians and freight handlers refused to service all SAS departures from Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport.

By early afternoon, SAS officials announced they were stopping all incoming SAS flights by rerouting them to other Scandinavian and North European airports.

A SAS press spokeswoman said the action stranded or delayed thousands of SAS passengers in Copenhagen and other points although the airline was trying to find space for their customers on other airlines which were not directly affected by the blockade.

She said SAS on weekdays flies in and out of Kastrup Airport about 200 times.

Later today, the strikers lifted the blockade on SAS flights from Copenhagen, but incoming flights were not likely to resume until tomorrow, airline officials said.

USS Constellation anchors at Mombasa

NAIROBI, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — The aircraft carrier USS Constellation, part of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, dropped anchor at the Kenyan port of Mombasa today for a goodwill visit, the U.S. embassy said.

The carrier, whose home port is San Diego, California, is scheduled to visit Mombasa until next Saturday, and most of the crew of some 5,000 officers and enlisted men are to have shore leave in the picturesque East African port city.

The 60,100-ton Constellation is one of about 25 American warships which currently patrol the region taking in the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and Gulf as part of a buildup starting in late 1979. The U.S. Navy has access to Mombasa under an agreement with Kenya announced by the State Department in June 1980.

Aborigines' sniffing alarms authorities

DARWIN, Jan. 25 (R) — Authorities in northern Australia, alarmed by a spate of petrol sniffing among aborigines, may put chemical capsules in petrol drums to make the fuel smell bad.

Marshall Perron, the northern territory's community development minister, said this was one of the options being put to aboriginal leaders to try to reduce the habit.

He said the capsules had "a skunk-like smell which causes nausea if inhaled in large quantities."

Mr. Perron said a report by his department on a remote aboriginal settlement at Maningrida revealed that about 150 children in the 1,000-strong community regularly sniffed petrol.

Mafiosi face dope charges in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 25 (R) — Seventy-six alleged Mafia heroin traffickers were sent for trial here today charged with criminal association, trafficking in illegal drugs and other crimes.

Investigating Magistrate Giovanni Falcone said heroin traded

through Sicily to the United States had made the group some \$600 million.

Among those sent for trial were members of some of the leading "families" of the Palermo Mafia, including the Gambino, Inzerillo, Spatola and Maggio clans.

The Falcone inquiry is one of a number of investigations by police and justice officials into the Mafia's drug-trafficking activities.

Those sent for trial include doctors, businessmen and building contractors, many of whom are already in prison after convictions for other crimes.

The list includes former banker Michele Sindona, now serving a 25-year jail sentence in New York for fraud after the failure of his Franklin National Bank.

He faces charges of complicity and illegal possession of arms, fraud, using a false name and violations of currency laws.

But judicial sources believe it is unlikely he will be extradited from the United States to face trial.

One of the mafiosi indicted was Pietro Inzerillo.

His decapitated body was due to arrive at Palermo airport on Wednesday from the United States, where he became the latest victim of the feuds surrounding drug trafficking, police said.

White Zimbabwean gets taste of black African tribal laws

SALISBURY, Jan. 25 (R) — In the first case of its kind since the end of white rule, a white Zimbabwean farmer has been convicted of adultery with the wife of a black employee.

The farmer paid \$700 in damages to the cuckolded husband at a village court hearing before 2,000 angry peasants.

The farmer, 64-year-old William Munson, told reporters by telephone from rural Norton today that he had admitted the allegation out of fear.

"I consider myself innocent, but I was terribly frightened and confused," he said. "I was surrounded by a hostile crowd."

It was the first time a white had been tried under African customary law, reintroduced to the rural areas last year by the black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Under tribal law adultery is not a criminal offence but provides grounds for a civil case by the cuckolded husband seeking damages.

During almost a century of white rule in pre-independence Rhodesia, African reservations were administered by white district commissioners who presided over civil disputes.

The hearing took place in a football stadium at Norton, 20 kilometres west of Salisbury, and more than 2,000 peasants turned up to watch, the Herald newspaper reported today.

Mr. Munson admitted adultery. The court ruled that the husband was entitled to damages.

"At one stage Mr. Munson said that according to custom he owed him nothing more than an apology," the Herald reported.

"At this point several spectators volunteered to instruct Mr. Munson on tribal custom," the newspaper said.

To cheers from the spectators, the husband demanded 3,000 dollars (\$4,200) but Mr. Munson said he could only afford 500 (\$700) and offered to pay half of that in cattle.

The husband rejected the suggestion after being told by relatives that European cattle were expensive and he would be lucky to get one for 250 dollars (\$350). Mr. Munson then agreed to pay all the damages in cash and the husband accepted.

The newspaper account concluded: "Both men agreed the case would not affect their working relationship. At the end of the hearing, police escorted Mr. Munson to his car through a hostile, taunting crowd."

last Thursday, could reduce the heroin outflow from Khun Sa's operation quite considerably.

Gen. Surapong said that according to the latest reports, 16 border patrol policemen had been killed and 45 others wounded in the fighting while the bodies of 32 of Khun Sa's men had been found and another 50 were believed to have been killed in bombing raids on his stronghold.

The police chief said that 10 tons of weapons and ammunition had been seized from the Shan United Army, which has an estimated strength of between 2,500 and 4,000 men.

"We learned a lesson from the past when as soon as we started planning an attack he would withdraw (to Burma), the police chief said. "This time he did not know about the attack and too a big blow."

For years, Khun Sa had been allowed to move back and forth across the Thai-Burmese border with impunity. In fact, a Thai border patrol police unit was stationed near Baan Hin Taek and maintained a live-and-let-live relationship with the Shan United Army.

EPLF mounts 'preemptive' attack on Ethiopian forces

KHARTOUM, Jan. 25 (R) — Eritrean guerrillas said today they had attacked Ethiopian troops in the provincial capital, Asmara, to disrupt preparations for a big offensive against them.

They said they shelled Asmara airport last Friday, setting fire to several Soviet-supplied MiGs and helicopters, attacked a divisional barracks near the airport and briefly occupied two villages.

At a press conference in the Sudanese capital Khartoum, the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) said 2,600 men had taken

part in the attack which lasted about eight hours.

Ramadan Mohammad Nur, EPLF secretary-general, told reporters the attack had been designed to disrupt Ethiopian preparations for a major offensive against the guerrillas, entrenched in the Eritrean highlands north of Asmara.

He said he expected the offensive to be launched soon, possibly within a week. Four Soviet generals had arrived in Asmara to help plan the operation at the Ethiopian military headquarters there, he said.

Guerrillas have been fighting for the independence of the strategic Red Sea province since September, 1961, saying it was illegally annexed by the late Emperor Haile Selassie.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi have said that during the past few weeks the Ethiopia government have moved tens of thousands of troops and armour into Eritrea and neighbouring Tigre, which harbours a separate guerrilla movement.

The sources said that almost half the Ethiopian army of 240,000 men was now in the two provinces in apparent preparation for a big offensive.

Mr. Nur said senior Ethiopian government and party officials led by the head of state, Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, were due to meet in Asmara today to discuss the Eritrean campaign.

The EPLF spokesman said the guerrillas had launched their own campaign on Jan. 19 to disrupt preparations for the offensive.

On that date EPLF forces had bombarded the government-held

Italian Communists retorts to Pravda

ROME, Jan. 25 (R) — The Italian Communist Party, in an initial reaction to criticism of its policies by Moscow, today suggested that the Soviet Union was incapable of discussing issues on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

An editorial in the Italian party newspaper L'Unita said it would reply in full tomorrow to criticism yesterday by the Soviet Communist Party Pravda.

The Pravda attack was the toughest ever directed against the Italian Communists and was seen as threatening relations spanning sixty years between the two parties.

L'Unita reprinted the full text of the unsigned Pravda article, which fiercely denounced the Italian party leadership under Enrico Berlinguer for denigrating the Soviet contribution to world socialism.

The paper accused Italian Communist leaders of favouring what it called right-wing extremists from the Polish independent trade union Solidarity and dismissed Mr. Berlinguer's call for greater freedoms in Eastern Europe.

L'Unita said that given the scope of the Soviet charges it would reply in full tomorrow.

"But we must initially remark that the way the article was introduced, its arguments and tone, show that its authors are absolutely incapable of conducting a discussion on a basis of parity and reciprocal respect," the paper said in the front-page editorial.

The fact that the Pravda article was unsigned gave it the weight of authority, only slightly less official than a document bearing the seal of the Soviet party's central committee, L'Unita said.

The Pravda article was further display of "a method already used by the Soviet party in its dealings with other Communist parties which we have criticised so many times, even when it did not concern us directly," the paper added.

about 150 kilometres north of Asmara.

He said Cuban and Libyan troops had been sent to relieve Ethiopian forces in other parts of the country so that they could be free to take part in the offensive, and that some 2,000 Soviet military experts were helping to plan the campaign.

Mr. Nur claimed that a number of Ethiopian troops had been killed and 260 wounded in last Friday's attack on Asmara airport. He did not give Eritrean casualties.

He said the guerrillas were expecting a three-pronged Ethiopian attack converging on the EPLF mountain stronghold of Nakfa.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (A.P.) — King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain began a one-week state visit today to the booming of a 21-gun salute and a red carpet welcome from the Republic of India.

President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, other top Indian leaders and the diplomatic corps greeted the Spanish visitors, who include Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

The royal party arrived in Bombay last night and after an overnight stop there continued to the capital for the state welcome.

Spain has "profound respect for human rights and democracy and... looks with great sympathy on the world's largest democracy, India," King Carlos said in an airport address. "The Spanish people feel deep interest and affection for this great country and intense admiration for its cultural heritage."

President Reddy welcomed the royal couple as friends of India and said their visit would "further deepen our commercial and economic ties."

Both countries are dedicated to international peace and détente, the Indian president said.

Mr. Reddy escorted King Carlos through the capital's beflagged streets to Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace where the royal couple will stay before starting Thursday on a tour of Poona, Bangalore, Madras and other parts of southern India.

Tomorrow the royal couple will be chief guests at the celebration marking the 32nd anniversary of India as a republic.

Swiss prefer love at sweet sixteen

By John Chadwick
Reuter

GENEVA — THE SWISS PUBLIC has given a resounding "no" to proposals by government-appointed experts for lowering the age of consent to 14, decriminalising incest of certain kinds and liberalising the pornography laws.

The "love at fourteen" proposals, as they popularly known here, were put forward in a report by a 31-member panel including lawyers, doctors and theologians last year.

Local authorities, political parties and interest groups, asked for their comments, have massively condemned them. The great majority of Switzerland's 26 cantons say they want no such alterations in existing law.

The proposal to legalise incest between brothers and sisters over 18 particularly enraged local authorities. The Catholic cantons of Fribourg, Valais and Vaud told the justice department they considered the suggestion shocking.

The federation of Protestant churches and the Christian Democratic Party rejected the com-

mission advocated decriminalising homosexuality from the age of 14 and making rape within marriage a crime. It also proposed scrapping a little-known provision in the Swiss penal code defining adultery as a criminal offence.

The panel's report said sexuality was no longer frowned upon but recognised as one of many aspects of human behaviour.

But the proposals provoked angry letters of protest from newspaper readers who branded the panel members as "madmen" and "degenerates". The immediate outcry has since been followed by a solid wall of official opposition from most cantonal authorities.

Some 150,000 people have signed a petition against the proposals.

"Rarely has a topic submitted for consultation provoked such lively reactions," said the Tribune de Geneve newspaper.

Only two of the 26 cantons, along with the small Socialist Party and the young Liberals, favoured dropping the age of consent to 14, although five cantons, including Bern and Zurich, agreed it could be fixed at 15, as in France.

Proposals to liberalise homosexuality laws won the support of Socialists, Liberals and the German-speaking cantons of St. Gallen and Basle. But there was general opposition to easing laws on pornography along the lines of Northern European countries.

Members of the panel say the proposal to lower the age of consent to 14 simply recognises de facto changes in sexual activity. Mr. Guy-Olivier Segond, president of the federal youth commission, said he did not think Swiss youth were particularly concerned about the public debate and usually made up their own minds up about sex.

But conservative Switzerland seems ready for change on less controversial fronts. Ancient

prosecuted for living together. The justice and police department in St. Gallen, one of the last bastions against change, recently drafted reform legislation which will be put to a popular vote. Similar changes are expected in the Basle area.

This follows a recent high court victory by a couple locally convicted of cohabitation and threatened with forcible separation. Older Christian Democrats, who say the family must be protected, are expected to fight to the bitter end, but younger members of the party recently declared themselves ready for reform.

Some conservative circles say that unmarried couples living together but tax-assessed individually receive an unfair advantage. Younger people say the best way to counter that is to give tax benefits to married couples.

Recent reports indicate more Swiss are choosing to live together unmarried — often for those tax advantages. One pensioner who shares a three-room flat with his woman friend said: "We draw a pension of 2,200 francs (\$1,188)

Thais claim major victory in opium war

BANGKOK, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Thai officials said today that a continuing, five-day battle against one of the kingpins of the heroin trade in the "Golden Triangle" will result in a sharp reduction of the drug on the world's illicit markets.

Thai forces, supported by air power, have been fighting troops of the Shan United Army, a rebel group led by top heroin trafficker Khun Sa, alias Chang Shi Fu. National Police Chief Gen. Surapong Chulabrahm told a news conference that skirmishing continued today in the rugged Thai-Burmese frontier region of Thailand's Chiang Rai Province.

The police chief indicated that sharp fighting might again erupt since Khun Sa had sent some 1,000 soldiers from another border area to reinforce his battered forces near Baan Hin Taek.

Baan Hin Taek, just inside Thai territory, has been a long-time stronghold of Khun Sa, a powerful, charismatic leader who claims to be leading a liberation struggle of the Shan ethnic minority against the central government in Burma.

But Thai and Western narcotics sources believe he controls as much as three-quarters of the trade in opium, from which heroin is refined, in the border area of Thailand, Burma and Laos known as the "Golden Triangle." Last year the triangle produced roughly 600 tons of opium, or 60 tons of heroin, which flooded markets in Eastern Europe, the United States and Asia.

last Thursday, could reduce the heroin outflow from Khun Sa's operation quite considerably.

Gen. Surapong said that according to the latest reports, 16 border patrol policemen had been killed and 45 others wounded in the fighting while the bodies of 32 of Khun Sa's men had been found and another 50 were believed to have been killed in bombing raids on his stronghold.

The police chief said that 10 tons of weapons and ammunition had been seized from the Shan United Army, which has an estimated strength of between 2,500 and 4,000 men.

"We learned a lesson from the past when as soon as we started planning an attack he would withdraw (to Burma), the police chief said. "This time he did not know about the attack and too a big blow."

For years, Khun Sa had been allowed to move back and forth across the Thai-Burmese border with impunity. In fact, a Thai border patrol police unit was stationed near Baan Hin Taek and maintained a live-and-let-live relationship with the Shan United Army.

But in 1980 a warrant was issued for his arrest and his position inside Thailand became more precarious. Many Western narcotics officials, while pressing the Thais to take tougher action against Khun Sa, realised that uprooting him would take a mammoth operation and one in which the Thais could take serious casualties.